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BRITISH RUBBER'S FUTURE.

AN INTERVIEW.

MR. ORMSBY-GORE ON HIS TOUR.

EDUCATION & RESEARCH.

London, Yesterday.
On his return from his tour of Ceylon, Malaya and Java where he investigated agricultural progress and research in the Tropics, public health development and education systems, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, interviewed by Reuter, singled out the Javanese sugar industry as being, probably the best conducted industry in the tropics. He expressed the opinion that the public health work of Malaya was outstanding, but that the Dutch East Indies were definitely ahead of Malaya in the matter of agricultural research. He found vernacular education in Malaya excellent, but that English education needs development. The educational development of Ceylon, particularly the Government Training College at Colombo placed Ceylon in the foremost rank of British colonies.

Mr. Ormsby Gore was gratified by the facilities given him by the Dutch Government at Java, and said that he was convinced that as regards the future of rubber, that with the new developments, particularly of bud grafting in plantation, British possessions, had as good a future in open competition as ever they had under artificial restriction.

SHIP ON FIRE.

S.S. "CARMARTHENSHIRE"

PASSENGERS RESCUED.

London, Yesterday.
The Royal Mail s.s. "Carmarthenshire," outward bound for China was discovered to be on fire when proceeding down the Thames. She was beached at Erith and all the passengers were landed by tug and taken back to London by charabanc.

The fire had gained a firm hold of the coal bunkers before it was discovered, but the River Fire Brigade eventually got it under control.

Before the fire on the "Carmarthenshire" was mastered, it spread through the decks to the port side cabins, while it burned out the starboard side, doing extensive damage.

A number of tugs apouted tons of water into the vessel, while burning oil gave off overpowering fumes, and great volumes of smoke issued from holds and portholes. Ventilators belched smoke like furnace chimneys.

Passengers and Baggage.

The passengers took all cabin baggage they were able to carry. It is believed that nobody was injured.

The fire on the "Carmarthenshire" was finally subdued at 5 this morning, but so many thousands of tons of water had been pumped into the liner that when she was floated in the early morning she was very deep in the river. She will be towed back to the docks.

The damage to the ship and the valuable general cargo is serious. Great damage was done to the structure amidships, where some of the officers' cabins were badly burned and the junior engineers lost most of their clothing. Part of the wireless room was also damaged.—Reuter.

[The s.s. "Carmarthenshire" of the Glen Line of which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., are local agents, was due here on August 20, and was to proceed north to Shanghai, Japanese ports and Vladivostok.]

Oil Fuel Experiment.

The British Wireless report says that the fire occurred in bunkers and had gained a firm hold of the fuel when, a few minutes after grounding, the River Fire Brigades arrived.

The vessel has hitherto burned coal but, as an experiment, one of her boilers has just been converted for the use of oil fuel. Dense smoke from the burning oil greatly hampered the work of the firemen who conducted the salvage work from twelve tugs.

THE LATE DR. SUN'S SECRETARY.

OPTIMISTIC.

NATIONALIST OFFICIAL ON PEACE PROSPECTS.

"COME TO STAY."

Manila, Yesterday.
China has found valiantly for her national life, won the battle, and is now heading slowly but surely toward a future of prosperity and political calm. Such is the optimistic forecast of China's future made by a man high in official ranks of that country—Yuan-Chong Shao, erstwhile, general secretary of the Nationalist Government's Central Committee and for many years secretary to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Mr. Shao arrived in the city last Tuesday aboard the round-the-world liner "President Polk," and upon presentation of an official letter at the bureau of customs from the Nanking Government has been granted permission to stay in the city for an indefinite period.

The visiting Chinese official has occupied several important positions in the Chinese Government. From 1909 to 1919 he was private secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, after which time he started on a trip to study conditions in the United States and several countries in Europe. He returned to China just in time to be present at the death-bed of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, on March 12, 1925, and was one of the co-signers of the Chinese leader's last will. Three years ago he occupied the post of general secretary of the Nationalist Government's Central Committee, and is at present secretary of the Canton Political Council. Mr. Shao is representing this body officially in his present travels for the purpose of studying the political and economic systems of the countries he will visit.

SHOT DEAD.

UNRULY SOLDIER MAKES MUCH TROUBLE.

NO RAIL TICKET.

Shanghai, To-day.
A soldier of the 69th Division who boarded a first-class compartment on a north-bound train for Chenju yesterday afternoon without a ticket, was challenged by the railway police. He became obstreperous, was arrested and bound for the purpose of being handed over to the military police at Nanking, but at the Nanziang Station more of the 69th Division interfered and released the prisoner. The railway police fired and shot dead the prisoner.

The soldiers detained the train, holding up the traffic for two hours, and made prisoners of two ticket inspectors, also two of the military police aboard the down train. The inspectors were released yesterday evening by orders from the Shanghai Defence Commissioner.—Reuter.

"SWATOW" REDS.

MANY RECENT ARRESTS & EXECUTIONS.

ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING.

Swatow, Yesterday.
Recently there have been a series of arrests and executions of Communists here. The local authorities have been displaying considerable activity against Red suspects.

At present, however, the situation is quiet.

Apart from an effective boycott of Japanese shopping and cargoes, there does not appear to be any anti-foreign feeling.—British Naval Wireless.

[Note: Swatow comes within the eastern command of Kwangtung province and is under the 5th Nationalist Army of which the commander is General Chui King-tong.]

ENDURANCE RECORD

65 HOURS, 26 MINUTES.

Dessau, Yesterday.

The Junker pilots, Risties and Zimmerman, have established a new air endurance record of 65 hours, 26 minutes, covering in that period 5,000 miles.—Reuter.

TORNADO STRIKES SHANGHAI.

\$60,000 DAMAGE.

BUILDINGS AND RIVER CRAFT AFFECTED.

NO LIVES LOST.

Shanghai, July 9.
The Eastern District of Shanghai was hit by a tornado at noon yesterday.
The damage is estimated at \$10,000 but owing to Sunday being a holiday no lives were lost and no one was injured.
The tornado took off part of the roof of a cotton mill and demolished a godown. The debris was blown 10 to 15 yards away and then hit a weaving factory, demolished a couple of buildings and then blew off the roof of a sugar factory.

It then swept across the river in the shape of a terrific water-spout.

Finally it appeared over Poo-lung where a number of vessels had a very narrow escape, including the China Merchants s.s. "Hae-an," which had her stern-chimneys and davits bent and her boats tossed aside. The massive anchor and davit snapped and the awnings and frames were ripped in pieces.

Three thousand employees at the Sansing Cotton Mill are idle as the result of the Tornado.
The damage is now stated to be \$60,000.—Reuter.

H.M.S. "DAUNTLESS."

SALVAGE OPERATIONS IN FULL SWING.

MAY BE REFLOATED.

Halifax, Yesterday.
Salvage operations are still being carried out on the "Dauntless," and it is now hoped that she may be refloated and repaired in the local dry dock. Salvage vessels are removing her guns and other armament, and air compressors are endeavouring to pump out the flooded compartments.

Boats are standing by to take off the fifty men still aboard if the weather threatens to complete the breaking up of the ship.—Reuter.

WIRELESS & CABLES.

SCHEME FOR OVERSEAS WORKING.

THE NEW PLAN.

London, Yesterday.
The "Morning Post" states that under a scheme to be submitted to the Governments concerned for the future working of overseas wireless and cable communications the governments will sell their cables outright for cash and lease for a definite number of years the beam stations while the Post Office will retain the operation of the wireless and telephone service.—Reuter.

"AUSSIE'S" CENSUS.

\$27,000 INCREASE SINCE 1921.

OVER 6 1/2 MILLIONS.

Sydney, Yesterday.

The population of Australia on March 31 was 6,262,000 thousand, an increase of \$27,000 since the census of April 1921, or slightly over two per cent. per annum.—Reuter.

COURTNEY'S FLIGHT.

HAMPERED BY FOG.

Horta, Yesterday.
Capt. Courtney left here for Montreal this morning. The sea was dead calm, and there was a slight southerly breeze.

Returns to the Azores.

Later.

Courtney has returned owing to fog.—Reuter.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE "GORJISTAN."

OWNERS IN MADRAS.

DOCK CO. & ASBESTOS CO. GET JUDGMENT.

PAINTER'S BILL OF \$6,368.

Three more claims against the British s.s. "Gorjistan" were successfully pressed in the Supreme Court this morning when the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan, Kt., C.B.E., K.C.) gave judgment for the following:—
Ah Chack, painters, of No. 25, Chiu Lung-street, for \$6,368.10.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., for \$24,203.15.
Eastern Asbestos Co. for \$1,125.

There was another claim, for about \$1,900, hearing of which was adjourned on the application of Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., K.C., because one of the witnesses was ill.

His Lordship discussed with counsel legal aspects arising out of the proceedings being ex parte. Emphasis was laid by His Lordship on certain points because defendants were not present nor represented. When, later, His Lordship learned that there were agents in Hong Kong for the owners, he continued in the ordinary course.

Order to Paint.
Mr. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton) appeared.

FAIR WEATHER.

S. winds, moderate, fair, is the official weather forecast until noon to-morrow.

Pressure is high to the east of Japan and low over China. It is also low between Guam and the Philippines, where a typhoon may be forming.

ed for Ah Chack. In reply to His Lordship, Mr. Alabaster said that he understood the owners were in Madras but the agents in Hong Kong were Messrs. H. M. H. Nemaze.

Mr. Wong Yuk-hang of Ah Chack's gave evidence to carrying out the painting work and to getting acknowledgment in triplicate from the captain and chief officer. The charges were fair and reasonable. Debit notes had been presented to Messrs. Nemaze's who had not disputed the amounts. The order to paint the "Gorjistan," he said, was given by Messrs. Nemaze's in Dec. 1927.

Mr. Alabaster said that the ship was arrested on June 1.

Repairs Done.
Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., (instructed by Mr. M. H. Turner) appeared for the Dock Co. whose claim was for \$24,203.15, for repairs done.

Evidence was given by Mr. E. Cock, M.B.E., Assistant to the Chief Manager, that the Dock Co. had for years past effected repairs for Messrs. Nemaze's for ships which are now owned by other limited companies. On Dec. 23, 1927, the "Gorjistan" was handed to the Dock Co. and remained there until June 20 when she was taken to a buoy, by order of the Court, subject to the Dock Co.'s lien.

Previous Claim.
Mr. H. G. Sheldon (instructed by Mr. L. R. Andrews) appeared for the Eastern Asbestos Co. whose claim of \$1,125 was for repairs done.

Mr. J. Finlay Miller, the Co.'s Superintendent, testified to the work done.

As in the other cases, leave was given to proceed ex parte. It will be recalled that claims totalling \$26,005.18 were heard last month and judgment was given for Captain J. W. Riddoch (the master), the officers and crew for this sum.

TO HIT BACK.

MINOR WAR ON THE UPPER YANGTZE.

Now that General Yang Sen has been marching up the Upper Yangtze River for some time against General Liu Hsiang who holds the Treaty port of Chungking, 1,400 miles from the sea, a British Naval wireless despatch says that a report has been received from Chungking to the effect that General Liu Hsiang will launch a counter-attack on General Yang Sen.

Liu Hsiang has nominal Nationalist backing and sympathy.

FATHER DID NOT APPLY.

A CORRECTION.

ECHO OF THE FOK CHUNG YUEN CASE.

SOLICITORS' ASSURANCE.

In our issue of July 4, 1928, it was stated in an account of the arrest of one, Fok Chung-yuen, and his subsequent appearance at the Police Court on charges of forgery, etc., that his father had applied for bail but that the application was refused. The alleged unsuccessful application by the father for bail was subsequently again referred to in the account. We are informed by Messrs. Hastings Denny and Bowley, Solicitors for Mr. Fok Kam-chuen, the father of Fok Chung-yuen, that the above statements are entirely untrue and that no application for bail or application of any kind has been made by Mr. Fok Kam-chuen on behalf of his son. We unreservedly accept Mr. Fok Kam-chuen's denial and apologise to him for the false statements, the insertion of which we much regret.

"BREMEN" CREW.

EX-KAISER VISIT RESENTED BY SOCIALISTS.

NO OFFICIAL WELCOME.

Gologne, Yesterday.

The Trans-Atlantic liners, von Huenefeld and Kohl, were not welcomed with an official civic reception on their arrival from Holland. It is said that this was because they did not advise the authorities of the time of their coming, but common gossip has it that the Socialists disapproved of their visit to the ex-Kaiser at Doorn and compelled the cancellation of the official festivities.

A big crowd nevertheless gave a hearty welcome to the airmen.—Reuter.

NAVAL TRAGEDY.

LOSS OF LIFE ON CHILEAN TRANSPORT.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Santiago de Chile, July 7.

The Chilean naval transport "Angamos" has sunk in the Gulf of Arauco. 160 of the crew were drowned, and only five are reported to have been saved.

The death roll on the "Angamos" has now swollen to 292.
The cruiser "Venteno" and the destroyer "Williams" quickly arrived on the scene of the disaster, but no trace of the "Angamos" was to be seen.

The cause of the disaster is unknown, but there had been a violent storm in that area during the last two days.

The "Angamos" carried a crew of 215 and eighty passengers, the latter including many women and children.

It is believed that the captain committed suicide on the bridge because he was unable to save them.

Four survivors have been found, all of them conscripts.

It is learned that the "Angamos" rudder was broken in the storm, she drifted helplessly on to the rocks and rapidly broke up, foundering at midnight on Friday off a lonely coast, seven miles south of Bebu.

The four survivors swam ashore, and many bodies have been washed up on the beach, but the storm is hindering the search for possible survivors.

Survivors' Story.

Later.
The "Angamos" was coming from Punta Arenas, the southernmost city in the world, loaded with coal and passengers, mainly, labourers and their families, travelling at government expense.

Lifboats filled with people launched after the wreck, capsized immediately they touched the water, owing to the dreadful seas. The four survivors, who are conscripts, tell a terrible tale of a struggle for lifebuoys and places in the boats, even for handholds and bits of floating wreckage.

Chilean naval vessels and tugs, summoned by wireless, found nothing on their arrival.—Reuter's American Service.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.

CONSTABLE SET ON.

ATTACKED, ROBBED AND WOUNDED.

SERIOUS CONDITION.

Four desperadoes attacked, robbed and wounded Chinese constable No. 15, attached to the Water Police in Waterloo-road, Homuntin, on Saturday night. At the time of the attack the constable was walking near the new All Saints' Church in the company of a Chinese lady. They were suddenly approached from behind by the men, one of whom was armed with a dagger.

The constable was searched and relieved of his money, police whistle and helmet, but the lady was not molested.
The constable put up a struggle when seized whereupon he was stabbed in the abdomen. In spite of his injuries, the constable was able to return to the Yau-mati Police Station, where he collapsed. He is now in the Kowloon Hospital in a serious condition. Up to this morning no arrest had been made.

KNIFE ASSAULT.

SCHOOLBOY BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

CASE ADJOURNED.

"His hands were covered with blood, and there were a few drops of blood on his garments," said Inspector Fallon (referring to defendant) at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning when giving the facts of a case in which a young Chinese student, Lau Sik-wun, of the Peninsula School, 511 Nathan-road, charged with committing bodily harm in an assault against another student, named Yeung Lai-luen. It appears that on July 5, at recess time (11 a.m.) the defendant and complainant quarrelled and the former challenged the latter to a fight.

The complainant did not wish to fight and ran up-stairs to Class room No. A. The defendant followed him and rushed at complainant, hitting him on chest. Complainant states that the blow hurt, and he at once noticed some blood on his jacket. He did not know with what defendant struck him. He went to the Kowloon Hospital, and Dr. Newton, at once notified the police of the affair.

Inspector Fallon visited the school and found the defendant with spots of blood on his garments and his right hand covered with blood. He also had a cut on one of his fingers.

The defendant was then taken to hospital and his hand attended to.

An ordinary pocket pen-knife was found in his possession.

Mr. Schofield: Evidently it was only a glancing blow.
Inspector Fallon agreed and stated that the complainant was detained for a couple of days at the Kowloon Hospital. The school authorities did not notify the police of the occurrence.

The case was adjourned till Friday afternoon when Dr. Newton will give evidence.

OPIMUM "EGGS."

KWANGSI CHINESE TELLS HOW HE GOT THEM.

\$3,000 FINE.

A new opium smuggling dodge came to light, in Mr. R. E. Lindsell's Court at the Central Magistracy this morning, when a Chinese, who said that he had come from Kwangsi, was charged with the unlawful possession of 130 taels of raw non-Government opium.

Revenue Officer Grimmit exhibited in Court a basket of black preserved duck's eggs ("Pei Tan") in which the opium was concealed. The drug was in the exact shape and size of the eggs, and covered with clay and coke, several dozens of these dummy eggs were cunningly mixed with genuine eggs and carefully arranged in the basket in neat layers, each egg being wrapped up in this paper bearing the

THE COST OF U. S. A. GOVERNMENT.

\$4,642,293,897.

"STAGGERING" APPROPRIATION FOR FEDERAL USE.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

Washington, July 7.
The cost of federal government has gotten back to a better than a four and a half billion dollar basis, the Seventieth Congress having appropriated the staggering total of \$4,642,293,897.57 to carry on affairs in the next fiscal year. This exceeded the appropriations for this year by \$627,804,961.17. Of the grand total \$1,388,765,735.53 will go to cover annual fixed charges, such as interest on the public debt, leaving \$3,253,540,162.04 for carrying on the active departments and agencies of the government. Of this sum, however, \$200,936,668.02 represent deficiencies which occurred this year, the urgent deficiency bill having failed in the filibuster which marked the close of the last session of the Sixty-ninth Congress.

Taxes Slashed.
Despite this increase in expenditures, congress has slashed federal taxes \$222,495,000 for next year, which corporations getting the bulk of the reduction. This sum is slightly in excess of what Secretary Mellon said was a safe reduction based on present estimates of revenue, plus the added costs that must come with the working out of the Mississippi river flood control programme, extending naval construction and other added government activities.

The appropriations by departments made during the session in the regular supply measures were:
Agriculture \$ 139,138,793.88
District of Columbia 37,625,208.00
Executive and Independent offices 527,593,111.00
Interior 272,866,039.00
Legislative 17,746,893.26
Navy 362,445,812.00
State, Justice, Commerce & Labour 89,320,697.60
Treasury and Post-office 1,061,342,060.00
War 398,517,221.50
First Deficiency .. 200,936,668.02
Second Deficiency .. 146,017,757.74
Total \$3,253,540,162.04
—Associated Press.

MARSHAL FOCH.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE UNVEILED.

Cassel, Saturday.

M. Poincare has unveiled an equestrian statue to Marshal Foch at Hander, Marshal Foch's headquarters at the beginning of the war.

Lord Allenby represented the British army, while Marshal Foch and his family, M. Painleve, Marshal Petain and hosts of generals were present.—Reuter.

TWO ESTATES.

CHINESE WHO DIED IN THE COLONY.

\$22,000 AND \$9,800.

Probate of two wills of Chinese who died in the Colony have been granted as follows:—

Mr. Leung Ngo-cho, a native of Taijueung, Shuntak, who died at No. 31, Caine-road (ground floor), on Aug. 4, 1927;—to Leung Loo-shi (the concubine of deceased's elder brother) and Leung Chan-shi (his widow). Estate sworn at \$22,000.

Mr. Wong Yuen-wo, formerly of No. 6, Lee Tung-street (ground floor), who died at the Yeung Woo Nursing Home on April 27, 1928;—to his widow, Wong Li-shi, alias Li Fung-ye, who is sole executrix and beneficiary of the estate of \$9,800.

mark of some well-known dealer in preserved eggs.

The accused said that, on the ship which he boarded at Wuchow, he made the acquaintance of a fellow passenger who, because he was seasick, asked him (witness) to look after his basket of eggs. After the ship passed Suihang he found his friend had disappeared, and not suspecting the eggs he brought them down to Hong Kong with him.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5,000 or six months' jail, and ordered the confiscation of the opium.

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MISS GERTRUDE TURNER
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MISCELLANEOUS

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TUESDAY, the 10th July, 1928, commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Room, No. 4A, Duddell Street.

20 Bundles of 6 Boxes each Dutch Cheese
13 Dozen E. W. Field Hoes
13 Dozen E. W. Rakes
148 Garden Sets

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A Quantity of
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, June 9 1928.

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THURSDAY, the 12th July, 1928, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Room, Duddell Street, A Valuable Collection of
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Comprising:—
Old Porcelain and Bronze Wares, Ivory Figures, Crystal, Agate and Jade Ornaments, Carved Lacquered Vases, Lacquer Tables and Chairs, Hand Paintings, Blackwood Cabinets, Blackwood and Porcelain Screen, Iron Pictures, Embroideries, etc., etc.

On View from Wednesday, the 11th July, 1928.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, July 7, 1928.

THE BANK ACT.

**NEW MONETARY POLICY
NEEDED.**

BUSINESS MEN'S PLEA.

A suggestion that a more stable system of currency and credit should be adopted by the Government is contained in a letter which has been sent to the Prime Minister by the British Stable Money Association. More than a hundred signatures, mainly of business men identified with productive industries, are appended to the letter.

"We believe," states the letter, "that a more stable system of currency and credit and a means of stabilising the price level are pre-requisite to the restoration of prosperity to the great basic industries of Britain, and would do far more than the expedients the Government have been compelled to adopt."

"We are led to conclude that the root cause of our difficulties is to be found within the monetary system, and we therefore respectfully urge upon the Government that a committee of inquiry should be appointed forthwith to inquire into the operations of the Bank of England as governed by the Bank Charter Act of 1844."

Merging of Notes.

"It is important that such an inquiry should take place before Parliament sanctions the merging of the Treasury and Bank of England Note issues, or as soon thereafter as possible."

The letter contends that reactions of monetary policy on our basic industries have seriously impaired their competitive powers, and to redress this producers have been forced either to press for a reduction in wages or to resist an increase in wages, with injurious effects on industrial peace, purchasing power, and consumption.

It is added that "to deal effectively with the National Debt position it is essential that a Budget surplus of at least £75,000,000 should be created each year, or that an effective sinking fund of £100,000,000 be instituted as recommended by the Colwyn Committee."

"It is difficult to conceive how either of these objects is to be achieved within the present monetary system, and, at the same time, permit of an effective reduction of the burden of taxation."

AMERICA'S DEAD.

A DARTMOOR MEMORIAL.

Newton Abbot.—Impressive ceremony marked the unveiling recently of the memorial gateway to the 218 American prisoners of war who died at Princetown between 1812 and 1815. The gateway, which stands at the entrance to the American cemetery at the prison, is of granite, hewn, shaped, and erected by convicts.

The expense has been defrayed by the National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812, direct female descendants of those officers and men who volunteered to fight against England at sea and were made prisoners of war when their vessels were captured.

At the commencement of the ceremony the Union Jack, brought over from America by the leaders of the society, and the Stars and Stripes, presented four years ago by the same society, were joined to cover the brass tablet recording the occasion. The British National Anthem was played by the band of the American cruiser "Detroit" and a short religious ceremony followed. Those taking part included Commander J. W. Moore, chaplain of the "Detroit," the Bishop of Plymouth, and the Rev. H. R. Cooke, who consecrated the memorial.

Mrs. Samuel Shope, of Philadelphia, president of the National Society of the Daughters of 1812, made the formal presentation, and the Bishop of Plymouth, in accepting the gateway, said it was an archway leading from the dead past to the living future.

Many messages were received from prominent men and from societies in the United States, including one from the secretary of the United States Navy, congratulating the society on their work in promoting sympathy and understanding between the two nations.

Wreaths were placed on the memorial by Admiral Sir Rudolf Bentinck, on behalf of the British Navy; by Mrs. Shope, on behalf of the society; and by Br. F. Atwood, Vice-Consul, on behalf of the American Overseas Memorial Association of London. Dr. A. B. Cooke, American Consul at Plymouth, and Father Horley, of the American Club in London, were among those present. Dr. Cooke expressed the appreciation of the people of the United States of the assistance given by the prison authorities.

PEKING EN FETE.

**CELEBRATING NATIONALIST
VICTORY.**

PROCESSIONS & SPEECHES.

Peking, Saturday.
All government offices, including the Post Office as well as other public offices, suspended work to-day to celebrate the Nationalist victory (in the conquest of Peking and the expulsion of the former Northern Government).

A big mass meeting was held at 9 a.m. to-day followed by processions and other celebrations. Many thousands of students,



General Li Tsung-jen of the Nationalist Army. He is one of the big four of the Kwangsi faction of which Marshal Li Chai-sum of Canton is another. He went to Peking from Hankow a few days ago.

workers and the general populace attended a demonstration at Tien-an-men where General Li Tsung-jen figured among the speakers.

Usual Banners.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and other prominent Nationalists sent delegates to speak at the demonstration.

Banners with the usual inscriptions were numerous. The huge crowds were in good humour and very orderly but, in view of the fact that everyone in Peking will be worse off if the national capital is removed (as is intended by the Nationalist Government) and many thousands will be completely ruined through losing their means of livelihood, naturally, no great enthusiasm was noticeable.

A monster lantern procession was arranged for to-night.—Reuter.

Lack of Enthusiasm.

Peking, Yesterday.
The victory celebrations wound up on Saturday night with a lantern procession which was poorly attended and suffered from the same lack of enthusiasm as marked the mass meeting.

General Li Tsung-jen, General Lu Chung-lin and General Shang Chen were among those who addressed the meeting.—Reuter.

HABEAS CORPUS.

QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL IMPORTANCE.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

"The question of law involved in the grave constitutional importance to the Empire," declared the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in allowing the appeal of Eshugbayi Eleko against the decision of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, on June 1, 1926, which confirmed the view of Mr. Justice Tew, that he had no jurisdiction to entertain Eshugbayi's motion for a writ of Habeas Corpus, because a similar motion had been dismissed by the Acting Chief Justice.

Eshugbayi was deposed from the office of Eleko and was ordered by the Acting Governor, in accordance with a Nigeria sphere of influence. He refused, and was deported to Oyo.

He then applied for a series of writs of Habeas Corpus.

No Opinion.

The Privy Council found that although the Courts had been combined into one High Court, if approached, was bound to determine an application for a writ of Habeas Corpus, in term-time or vacation, notwithstanding any previous judicial findings, and this principle must apply to the Supreme Court of Nigeria.

Their Lordships emphasised that they were not offering an opinion on the merits of the application or the validity of the orders impugned.

These would be investigated by a Judge at the re-hearing of the case.

The appellant was granted costs.

A banishment was sentenced to nine months' hard labour, by Mr. W. Schofield, last Saturday, for failing to comply with a deportation order of five years' duration.

Another man, found in suspicious circumstances in a Reclamation street at 8.30 a.m. on Saturday, was sentenced to ten months' hard labour and 20 strokes of the birch.

TREATY REVISION.

**WHAT NANKING IS TO SAY
TO THE WORLD.**

COMPLETE CHANGE DEMAND.

Nanking, Saturday.
The Nationalist Government has adopted the draft, prepared by Dr. C. T. Wang (Minister for Foreign Affairs), of the declaration to foreign countries.

Inter alia, the declaration states that:—
All expired treaties are null and void; and new treaties must be negotiated.

The Nationalist Government shall propose immediate revision of unexpired treaties, revision to be in accordance with proper diplomatic procedure.

The modus vivendi shall be provided during the interim between the expiration of old and the conclusion of new treaties.

Foreign nationals in China shall enjoy equal rights and treatment as Chinese citizens.

Pending the formulation and promulgation of a national tariff and schedule by the Nationalist Government, the existing schedule shall be enforced.

The last item suggests that the Nationalist Government proposes to impose its own tariff without consultation of the Powers.—Reuter.

"Expiry" Notes.

Shanghai, Saturday.
Dr. C. T. Wang, the Nationalist Minister for Foreign Affairs, has handed Notes to the Italian and Danish representatives, drawing attention to the expiry of Treaties between China and Italy and Denmark, respectively. The Notes also suggest negotiation of fresh treaties on the basis of absolute equality and reciprocity.—Reuter.

Declaration Issued.

Nanking, Yesterday.
The following official declaration, dated July 7, has been issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government:—

"The Nationalist Government, with a view to adapting themselves to present day circumstances and with the object of promoting the welfare of and friendly relations between China and different countries, has always considered the abrogation of all the unequal treaties and the conclusion of new treaties on the basis of equality, mutual respect and territorial sovereignty as the most pressing problem of the present time. These aims have been embodied in declarations repeatedly made by the Nationalist Government."

Protection for Foreigners.
"Now that the unification of China is an accomplished fact it is the task of the Nationalist Government to make every effort fully to realise these aims. While it will continue to afford protection to foreign lives and property in China according to law, the National Government hereby make the following specific declaration with regard to all unequal treaties:—

"Firstly, that all unequal treaties between the Republic of China and other countries which have already expired shall have no effect; and new treaties shall be concluded."

"Secondly, that the Nationalist Government will immediately take steps to terminate, in accordance with the procedure, those unequal treaties which have not yet expired; and conclude new treaties."

"Thirdly, that in the case of old treaties which have already expired but have not yet been replaced by new treaties, the Nationalist Government will promulgate appropriate interim regulations to meet the exigencies of such a situation."—Reuter.

SAYING GOOD-BYE.

**DOCKYARD MAN GOES
HOME.**

Mr. W. L. Foster of the Chief Constructor's Dept., Royal Naval Dockyard, was accorded a farewell party at the Club Room on Friday evening prior to leaving for England on the P. and O. s.s. "Kyber."

Mr. Bickford, Principal Clerk, C. C. Department, was in the chair and the proceedings were musical, Messrs.—Turner, Jacobsen and Hopper being the soloists; Mr. G. Longyear was at the piano.

Mr. Foster was presented with a handsome ivory set, for which he fittingly thanked the members and friends present.

The proceedings closed with "Auld Lang Syne" and "The King."

WHITE GLOVES.

**FOR LONDON'S LORD
MAYOR.**

When the Lord Mayor (Sir Charles Batho) took his seat at the Mansion House one day recently it was reported to him that there was neither summons nor charge for hearing; it was, therefore, the duty of the officials, in accordance with ancient customs, to ask the Lord Mayor to accept for the first time during his Lord Mayorship, a pair of white gloves.

The Lord Mayor—I am delighted to accept them. Although it is the first I hope it will not be the last time while I am Lord Mayor. It speaks well for our people and it speaks well for the police.

"NOT A CENT"

**TAXPAYERS' ULTIMATUM
TO NATIONALISTS.**

MR. T. V. SOONG'S MISSION.

Shanghai, Saturday.
M. T. V. Soong, the Nationalist Minister of Finance, is going to Peking to attend the conference of militarists and to present the results of the Nationalist economic conference.

He will describe the state of public opinion and offer the Na-



Mr. T. V. Soong, considered to be the ablest Finance Minister the Nationalists have had. He has had a long talk with the taxpayers and is now to see the militarists.

nationalist militarists: a complete programme of financial rehabilitation in China.

It appears that Mr. Soong carries with him what may be termed the Chinese bankers' ultimatum—in the face of the urgent requirements of funds for rehabilitation purpose—insisting on disbandment of troops to National Army size (to be supported by the country); and asking the militarists to pledge themselves to a plan for the distribution of taxes between the National and Provincial Governments; also a systematic, just and legal collection of taxes; and for the support of the militarists for the programme drawn up by the Chinese bankers.

Either the scheme will be accepted as a whole or, after July 31, not a cent will be lent to the Nationalist Government by the Chinese bankers of Shanghai.—Reuter.

PRESS CHANGES.

**FORTHCOMING SINGAPORE
APPOINTMENT.**

More numerous changes are taking place throughout the Singapore Press during the next few months than have ever been known before I should say, writes Richard Sidney in the "Times of Malaya." To begin with the "Straits Times." It has been known for some time that Mr. Herbert Welham, the present Editor of the "Malay Mail," will shortly be coming to Singapore to act as Editor of this paper, and it is still not known who will succeed him in Kuala Lumpur.

The "Malay Mail" is also losing its number two, for though there has—so far as I have seen—been no official announcement anywhere about Mr. W. A. Wilson's new appointment, it is well-known in Singapore that he is shortly returning to take up once more the Editorship of the "Malaya Tribune."

Mr. Wilson's five years in the F.M.S. will have benefited him enormously, and he now appreciates how very necessary to an Editor in Singapore is a thorough knowledge of the F.M.S. In addition to these changes there is a well-authenticated rumour that Mr. Granville Roberts, until recently the Editor of the "Malaya Tribune," is founding a Singapore morning illustrated daily to be called "The Malayan Mirror," or some such name. It is good to know that even in this time of slump the newspaper world is so healthy that it can afford to bring forth a new paper, with every chance of that paper being a success.

The basement of the Aberdeen "Bus Co. Garage, Aberdeen, was on fire at 8 a.m. on Saturday. Fortunately, it was extinguished by the staffs after burning for five minutes. The loss was very small. The basement in question is used by the company for storing kerosene.

Messrs. Robert Stephenson and Co., Darlington, have booked an order from the Central Argentine Railways for ten large engines and tenders, and also ten boilers for the same class of engines.

CURIOUS CASE.

**ALLEGED INSURANCE
FRAUD.**

A GERMAN TRIAL.

Berlin.—Germany is much interested in a trial closely parallel to that of the Austrian engineer Marek, who was recently acquitted of the charge of deliberately hacking off one of his legs with an axe in order to defraud insurance companies.

Late one evening in the August of 1926, a schoolmaster who lived near a lonely railway crossing in Westphalia was knocked up by an unknown man, who told him that someone had been run over on the line. He kindled a lantern and lighted the stranger to the crossing where an unconscious man was found lying on his face and motionless, which he did not recover till the following morning.

The stump of the injured leg was roughly bandaged with a tyre tube of a bicycle which lay near. The injured man proved to be a leather worker, Heinrich Kuehr, who subsequently related that when crossing the railway he was thrown from his bicycle and at once lost consciousness, which he did not recover till the following morning.

Later, however, it was discovered that he had insured himself against accidents with two separate companies for a total of £3,150. Another circumstance which was held to be suspicious was the disappearance of the stranger who had given the first alarm. He vanished while the injured man was removed to hospital, and all efforts to trace him have been in vain.

There is also the evidence of doctors and nurses that when he was brought to hospital Kuehr had on his head no signs of a blow such as would have been necessary to render him unconscious. Kuehr's own explanation of his unusually big insurances is that he was pestered into contracting them by agents. One of these agents had himself actually received £1,600 from his insurance company after being knocked down with a bicycle by Kuehr's brother-in-law.

At first the insurance companies made weekly payments under the policies, but eventually Kuehr was charged with attempting to defraud them by self-mutilation.

BROADCAST.

**BRIDE'S MOTHER "LISTENS
IN."**

Cardiff.—As she was unable to attend on account of illness, Mrs. W. H. Brain listened in to the marriage ceremony of her daughter Molly to Flight-Lieutenant Scott Sugden at Llandaff Cathedral, Cardiff. Microphones and amplifiers were placed in the cathedral, and communication established with the bride's home by means of a telephone wire.

Mrs. Brain was thus able to hear the whole of the service, and also members of the family speak in the vestry. The bride is a daughter of Mr. W. H. Brain, of the firm of South Wales brewers. The wedding was an outstanding social function.

**A WARNING TO EARLY-
RISERS.**

People who reside at the Tropics, or in any part where malaria prevails, should avoid going out before the sun has dispelled the morning mists and also before they have breakfasted. The reasons for this are that the vapours which arise from the earth during the night are frequently malarious, and the system unfortified by the morning meal is especially susceptible to this poison.

The only real safeguard against malaria, however, is pure rich blood. And when malaria has entered the system the only method of driving it out is by purifying and enriching the blood. For both these purposes a proved specific is the world-famous blood tonic, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The testimony of innumerable cured sufferers from malaria has established the fact that these Pills do positively eradicate malaria in this way. Their action is prompt, they begin to purify and build up the blood from the first dose. And as rapidly as the blood gains strength so it expels the malaria parasites until the whole system is cleansed, strengthened and rejuvenated.

Try them yourself and prove their efficacy. Not only are they invaluable in cases of malaria, but anaemia, debility, nervous weakness, indigestion, rheumatism and other forms of ill-health due to weak or vitiated blood have been cured by their use. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are obtainable from chemists everywhere, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kingsway, Road, Shanghai at \$1.50 per bottle, \$3 for 6 bottles, post free.

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Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eryrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1805
Taifoo Sanatorium	1090
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Road (Alterhoda)	297
Mainland.	Feet.
Taimoshan	8124
Kowloon Peak	1971

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SHINYO MARU (Cable Nagasaki) ... Tuesday, 10th July.
SIBERIA MARU (Cable Keelung) ... Tuesday, 24th July.
TAIYO MARU ... Wednesday, 8th August.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via
Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.
KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 14th July.
KATOH MARU ... Saturday, 28th July.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 25th July.
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd August.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
AWA MARU ... Friday, 13th July.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles,
Mexico & Panama.
GINYO MARU ... Thursday, 12th July.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
KAMAKURA MARU ... Thursday, 12th July.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
KAKO MARU ... Saturday, 14th July.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Geneva, Marseilles.
DURBAN MARU ... Wednesday, 11th July.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
HAKODATE MARU ... Wednesday, 18th July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 20th July.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
KAWACHI MARU (Kobe direct) ... Tuesday, 10th July.
TAMURA MARU ... Monday, 10th July.
MURORAN MARU (Mojito direct) ... Wednesday, 18th July.
HAKONE MARU ... Monday, 23rd July.

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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
ALTAI MARU ... Tuesday, 10th July.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore,
Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
MONTVIDEO MARU ... Friday, 10th August.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore & Colombo.
INDUS MARU ... Friday, 6th July.
BORNEO MARU ... Friday, 20th July.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND
MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Rangoon.
CANADA MARU ... Sunday, 5th August.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
SEATTLE MARU ... Wednesday, 25th July.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and
Japan ports.
LONDON MARU (from Shanghai) ... Monday, 23rd July.
MELBOURNE—Via Manila, Brisbane & Sydney.
HIDALGO MARU ... Saturday, 4th August.
HAIIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.
MENADO MARU ... Thursday, 19th July 10 a.m.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.
HAMBURG MARU ... Middle of July.
JAPAN PORTS
AMAZON MARU ... Thursday, 12th July.
TAKAO MARU ... Friday, 20th July.
KASADO MARU ... Tuesday, 24th July.
KEELUNG—Via SWATOW & AMOY.
HOZAN MARU ... Sunday, 15th July noon.
KALO MARU ... Sunday, 22nd July Noon.
CANTON.
TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY.
DELI MARU ... Thursday, 12th July noon.
TAKAO & KEELUNG ... Friday, 20th July.
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SHIPPING SECTION.

WHARF GANGSTERS.

SELF-APPOINTED COOLIES' SQUEEZE.

PRISON FOR CHIEF.

Ko Yau, said to be one of the leading lights in "Tung" triad society, was on Saturday sentenced by Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy to six months' hard labour on charges of demanding money by menaces, and intimidation.

Detective Sergeant Fitches prosecuted; the accused was not legally represented.

The case against the accused was that he and a gang of 13 other members of the triad society had for a long time terrorised the ship-pers of goods by junkie to Shanhai and Macao, and regularly obtained "squeeze" money from them. Not satisfied with victimising the ship-pers, the gangsters were alleged to have also intimidated the coolies engaged to load the junkie. The coolies were chased away by the gang who would then undertake the job of loading the junkie themselves, but always on their own terms, which was payment in advance.

Their Own Way.

They invariably got things their own way because people were afraid of the triad society. After receiving money to load the junkie, the gangsters would load about for some time and then quit, leaving undone much of the work.

One Chinese firm which had borne with the oppression of the gangsters for a long time was the Siu Hing Towboat Company, which had paid the gang regularly since January this year, although they had their own gang of coolies who were paid by the month to load junkie owned by the Company.

Worm Turned.

Eventually the worm turned, and the Company gave information to the police, who accordingly laid plans to get the gangsters. On July 1 the police watched in hiding whilst one of the Towboat Company's junkie was being unloaded of a cargo of pigs by the Company's own coolies. The work had not proceeded for long when the gangsters appeared on the scene and chased the coolies away.

They then got themselves engaged to do the work and received \$7.10 for the job. Then the police decided to act, but the gangsters somehow got "wind" of the police and immediately dispersed in all directions. Thirteen managed to escape, and only one was arrested, and he was alleged by witnesses for the prosecution to be the leader of the gang.

When he was charged before Mr. Lindell, he denied intimidation, or that he and his gang had obtained the \$7.10 by menace. He claimed that the regular coolies would not handle pigs, and he and his gang merely stepped into the breach. He could offer no reason, however, why the witnesses should come forward and make false charges against him. The Magistrate convicted.

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SHIPYARD WAGES.

EMPLOYERS' OFFER TO PLAIN-TIME WORKERS.

AN ACCEPTANCE.

London.—It was announced at a conference of executives of the unions forming the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, that a majority of the unions had agreed to accept the employers' offer of a wages advance to plain-time workers only.

Mr. E. Pacey (vice-president) was in the chair, and Mr. Frank Smith, the secretary, said that a letter of acceptance had been sent to the employers.

This decision is a settlement for a section of the industry only, of a claim which has been under continuous discussion since the beginning of the year. Six of the craft unions—the boiler-makers, shipwrights, joiners, electricians, plumbers and painters—recently approached the employers for arbitration, or an improved offer, but were not successful, and the final decision of those unions on the offer is not yet known. They were not represented at the conference. The joiners, who have long had a preferential bonus of 3s. a week, do not benefit under the present offer, nor do the boiler-makers, who are nearly all piece-workers.

The employers' proposal was to increase to skilled time-workers by 3s. the bonus of 7s. a week, which was awarded by the Industrial Court in 1924, the increase to be payable in two instalments, the first in July and the second in September. The labourers and semi-skilled classes, who did not suffer the same reductions as the skilled men, will be put up to the increased bonus level of the skilled time-workers. The increased amounts received by the labourers and semi-skilled classes will be of various sums up to the full 3s.

Attached to the offer is one condition, that the unions shall appoint a committee to consider, along with a committee of the employers, an index scheme for future automatic regulation of general wages fluctuations. The original claim of the unions was for a general advance of 10s. a week for time-workers and 15 per cent. for piece-workers.

BAZAAR ON LINER.

INNOVATION ON THE "SCYTHIA."

The first bazaar ever to be held in an Atlantic liner was to take place in the Cunard liner "Scythia," at the Harkness Dock, Liverpool. Organised by the Travellers' Aid Society to raise funds for their work in looking after women and children crossing the Atlantic, the bazaar is to be opened by Lady Royden, wife of Sir Thomas Royden, Bart., chairman of the Cunard Line. Lady Royden will be supported by Lord Thurlow, Chaplain Superintendent to the Mersey Mission to Seamen.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for the comfort and entertainment of visitors. One of the garden lounges has been transformed into a market place, where hundreds of articles prepared during the past months, fruit, flowers and sweets will be displayed on stalls. A palmist will hold court in the writing-room and library, whilst the great smoking-room will be taken over by a school of children, who will give exhibitions of rhythmic dancing. Refreshments will be served in another garden lounge and in the main lounge of the liner.

All manner of jolly games and amusements have been prepared on the promenade decks, and in the evening a grand ball, at which over 300 guests will attend, will bring the bazaar to a close.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Ben Line s.s. "Benrinnes" from Leith, Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London and Straits is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" arrived at Shanghai on Friday at 4 a.m. left Shanghai on Saturday at 11 a.m., and was due at Hong Kong this morning. She leaves Hong Kong for Manila to-morrow at 5 p.m.

The Ben Line s.s. "Benrinnes" from Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London and Straits left Singapore for this port on Thursday, and is due to arrive here on Wednesday.

The P. & O. s.s. "Kilderpore" left Singapore for this port on Saturday at noon with the outward mails, and is due here on July 18 at about 8 a.m.

The s.s. "Tricolor" sailed from New York on June 6 and is due in Manila on July 19.

COASTAL CHANGES.

MOVEMENTS IN SHIPS' PERSONNEL.

Mr. T. E. Rees, second officer, "Taming," is on reserve.

Mr. W. Hood has been appointed second officer, "Taming."

Mr. J. M. Hall, chief officer, "Changchow," has gone chief officer, "Nanning."

Mr. T. L. Rasmussen, chief officer, "Nanning," has gone chief officer, "Sinkiang."

Mr. J. W. Hurst, chief officer, "Sinkiang," has gone chief officer, "Changchow."

Mr. J. Atkins, chief officer, "Changchow," has gone chief officer, "Luchow."

Mr. T. J. T. Layton, chief officer, "Luchow," has gone chief officer, "Sochow."

Mr. A. Stephenson, chief officer, "Sinkiang," has gone chief officer, "Changchow."

Mr. J. V. Rowe, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Wanliu."

Mr. F. E. Jennison, chief officer, "Wanliu," has resigned from the C. N. Co.

Mr. L. Cook, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Sinkiang."

Mr. H. V. Steer, second officer, "Sinkiang," has gone second officer, "Yunnan."

Mr. J. McWilliams, second officer, "Hsin Peking," is on reserve.

Mr. A. Greptovitch has been appointed second officer, "Tatung."

Mr. T. A. Ellis, second officer, "Tatung," has gone chief officer, "Sinkiang."

Mr. J. Watson, chief officer, "Sinkiang," is on reserve.

Mr. A. C. Morice, second engineer officer, "Sochow," has gone second engineer officer, "Wuchang."

Mr. J. Gardner, acting chief engineer officer, "Wanliu," has gone acting chief engineer officer, "Wanliu."

Mr. J. A. Young, sup'y chief engineer officer, "Hsin Peking," has gone chief engineer officer, "Chusan."

Mr. W. Gordon, second engineer officer, "Yunnan," has gone second engineer officer, "Changsha."

Mr. B. A. Davies, second engineer officer, "Changsha," has gone second engineer officer, "Yunnan."

Mr. A. C. Lemercier, second engineer officer, "Wuchang," is on reserve.

Mr. H. MacDonald, third engineer officer, "Ngankin," has gone third engineer officer, "Sochow."

Mr. R. Cook, third engineer officer, "Kwangse," has gone engineer officer, "Kanchow."

Mr. D. McD. Buchanan, second engineer officer, "Sunning," has gone second engineer officer, "Teau."

Mr. D. S. Goldie, second engineer officer, "Teau," has gone second engineer officer, "Sunning."

Mr. T. Wilkinson, from Home leave, has gone acting chief officer, "Kiangwo."

Mr. A. M. Jewell, chief officer, "Kiangwo," is on Home leave.

Mr. P. Stewart, from reserve, has gone acting third engineer officer, "Kungwo."

Mr. N. Turner, acting third engineer officer, "Kungwo," has returned to shore employment.

The Harbour Master notifies that the junk "Sun Cheong," reported wrecked with bottom up, with only rudder showing, in Lat. 21° 28' 5" Long. 113° 52' 25" E; south west point bearing E.N. (mag) dist. 5 1/2 cables is dangerous to navigation.

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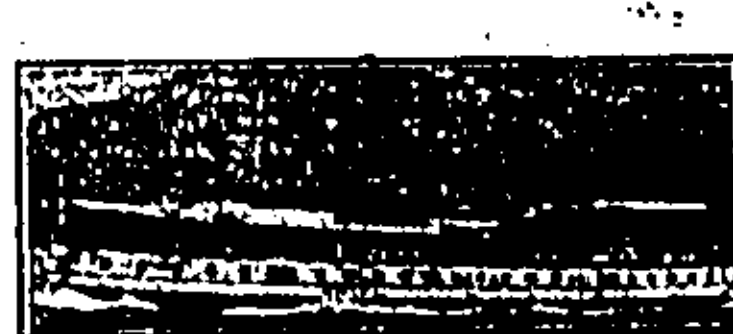
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MON. 16th FRI. 27th

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JULY

MON. 9th WED. 25th

SUN. 15th MON. 30th

FRI. 20th

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87, Connaught Road West,
Phone: Central 393.

United States and in Europe respectively. From this standpoint, it may cause a loss of American orders to British and Continental yards, and will probably lead to the conversion of many American steamers to motor drive. Already the Shipping Board has arranged to convert eight large steamers into motor ships.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "City of Peking" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after July 11.

Consignees of Cargo ex M.V. "Speybank" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after July 12.

U.S. SHIPPING DEVELOPMENTS.

Although American influence on shipping has not been very marked since the war, it would be unwise for shipowners to take too lightly the passages of the Jones-White Merchant Marine Bill through Congress. The Bill enables the U.S. Shipping Board to devote sums up to \$50,000,000 for the construction of new ships and the conversion of old vessels, and the Government will advance up to three-quarters of the cost to private owners at about 2 1/2 per cent. interest. These conditions represent a subsidy to shipping in America, and according to "The Motor Ship," may do something to lessen for the American owner the disparity between the cost of vessels constructed in the

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 25th July.

S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 25th Aug.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th August.

S.S. "CITY OF HALIFAX" ... via Suez Canal ... 9th Sept.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON, NEW YORK & HAVANA

S.S. "FORREBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th July.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

S.S. "TINHOW" ... 7th August.

Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay, and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—

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—DRY DOCK—

Length 787 Feet.

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Depth on Centre of SHI (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

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Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

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Call Flag: "C" over "ANS. PENNANT."

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HONG KONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

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MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
RAWALPINDI	16,619	21st July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
RAKSHI	7,068	28th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
RAKSHI	8,995	4th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
RAKSHI	5,534	11th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
RAKSHI	15,508	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
RAKSHI	5,273	25th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
RAKSHI	16,088	1st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
RAKSHI	9,144	15th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TALMA	8,018	15th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKIWA	10,000	22nd Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKIWA	7,936	18th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

ARAFURA	6,000	2nd Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island.
TALMA	6,956	31st Aug.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	28th Sept.	Melbourne.

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hainan, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tyano, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

ARAFURA	6,000	10th July	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
TALMA	10,000	11th July	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
KINDERPORT	5,534	14th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
RAKSHI	16,608	20th July	Shanghai, Moji & Yokohama.
TAKIWA	7,936	23rd July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yama.
ALPORA	5,273	23rd July	Kobe.
RAKSHI	8,144	3rd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TALMA	6,956	7th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
TILAWA	10,000	8th Aug.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
NALDERA	16,088	17th Aug.	Shanghai.
KASHGAR	9,005	31st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

*Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Claims are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further Information, Passages Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Rd. C, HONG KONG. Agents.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

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(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "DARDANUS"	Via Suez Canal	27th July.
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	Via Suez Canal	10th Aug.
S.S. "LYCAON"	Via Suez Canal	24th Aug.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong; Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.

LOCAL SHIPPING.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

A BIG LIST.

Cheong Shing (1256) British, from Tonkin, Swatow—J. M. & Co.:—12 passengers, 1,048 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 108 tons (through).

Kalgan (1566) British, from Bangkok—B. & S.:—17 passengers, 1,064 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Tai Ping (2582) British, from Melbourne, Manila—B. & S.:—141 passengers, 360 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 200 tons general cargo (through).

Sunping (1570) British, from Canton—B. & S.:—71 passengers, 300 tons general cargo (through).

Pres. McKinley (8400) American, from Manila—American Mail Line:—230 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 2,899 tons general cargo (through), 387 passengers.

Tai Poo Sek (1219) French, from Port Bayard—Shun Cheong S.S. Co.:—280 passengers, 780 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Zosma (5335) Dutch, from Kobe, Shanghai—J.C.J.L.:—6,338 tons general cargo (through).

Tjibodas (2563) Dutch, from Batavia, Samarang—J.C.J.L.:—2,227 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 3,796 tons general cargo (through).

Tjisroea (4394) Dutch, from Shanghai, Amoy—J.C.J.L.:—108 passengers, 50 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 1,800 tons (through).

Sandviken (1725) Norwegian, from Rangoon, Singapore—Lee Fat & Co.:—324 passengers, 900 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 2,198 tons rice (through).

Iludor (840) Norwegian, from Bangkok, Kuching—Thoresen & Co.:—5 passengers, 2,110 tons rice for Hong Kong.

Tokushima Maru (3703) Japanese, from Yokohama, Moji—N.Y.K.:—5 passengers, 831 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 2,763 tons (through).

Altai Maru (4847) Japanese, from Kobe, Shanghai—O.S.K.:—1 passenger, 5,183 tons general cargo (through).

Tak Hing (101) Chinese, from Macao—Hoo Hing & Co.:—50 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Tak Hing (105) Chinese, from O. Tau—Fook Hoi & Co.:—47 passengers, 50 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Yung Fu (1241) Chinese, from Swatow—Wadimuk & Co.:—1 passenger, 2,700 tons coal for Hong Kong.

Chung Woo (1234) Chinese, from Keelung—Yamashita:—5 passengers, 2,700 tons coal for Hong Kong.

Departures. For Canton:—Toyo Maru, Koyo Maru.

For Manila:—Burma Maru, Pres. Jefferson.

For Swatow:—Kishu Maru, Koying, Hiram, Hang Sang.

For Surabaya:—Baron Rutten.

For Macao:—Tak Hing.

For Bangkok:—Apoy.

For Shanghai:—Cheung On.

For Amoy:—Tak Hing.

For Singapore:—Derwent.

Cleverages. For Shanghai:—Kashima Maru.

For Amoy:—Anhui.

Arrivals. Departures. In Port.

British 10 12 25

Japanese 7 8 5

Norwegian 2 0 6

Chinese 9 8 16

Dutch 3 1 8

French 1 0 1

American 2 2 1

Portuguese 0 0 1

Danish 0 0 1

34 31 65

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

A. & O. LINE.

From U.S.A.

THE Motor Vessel "SPEYBANK" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 12th July, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Under-signed on or before 15th July, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, 17th July, 1928, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hong Kong, 6th July, 1928.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
Tau via S'ow & S'hai	FOOSHING	Wed., 11th July at Noon
Tau via S'ow & S'hai	CHAKSANG	Sun., 15th July at Noon
Tau via S'ow & S'hai	YATSHING	Wed., 18th July at Noon
Tau via S'ow & S'hai	KWONGSANG	Sun., 22nd July at Noon
Osaka via Amoy, S'hai, Moji & Kobe	HOSANG	Fri., 19th July at 7 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	KUTSANG	Fri., 20th July at 7 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	NAMSANG	Fri., 3rd Aug. at 7 a.m.
Osaka via Amoy, Moji & Kobe	KUMSANG	Thurs., 16th Aug. at 7 a.m.
Canton	CHAKSANG	Mon., 29th July at 8 p.m.
Straits & Calcutta	FOOKSANG	Wed., 25th July at 3 p.m.
Singapore	SUISANG	Tues., 10th July at 3 p.m.
Singapore	YUENSANG	Fri., 20th July at Noon
Sandakan	HINSANG	Wed., 25th July at 3 p.m.
Tientsin	CHEONGSHING	Wed., 11th July at Noon

For Freight and Passage apply to:—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Telephone Central 215. General Managers.

THE R.N.R.

NEW OFFICIAL RULES.

PROMOTION POINTS.

The new official regulations have just been published for service and promotion in the Royal Naval Reserve, and they only epitomise what have been the rules for some considerable time past, practically ever since the Armistice, with certain minor additions. It is very interesting to note two facts which have come out as a result of war experience. One is that the Navy is in a position to demand very strict qualifications, and to see that it gets only the best of the Merchant Service. Until the early days of this century this was certainly not the case, and the poor opinion which the Navy in general held of the Royal Naval Reserve was very largely justified by the quality of the majority of the men who came forward. This was in turn very largely due to the attitude of the authorities, for there was no incentive to keenness and promotion, and if a man were smart it was entirely due to his own patriotism. In such discouraging circumstances it is not surprising that the majority of the men could be justly written down as serving only for the sake of their retaining fee, while the officers were even more severely discouraged. Now-a-days, however, a rating may rise to leading or petty officer rank—providing he can attain the same high standard that is required for a similar promotion in the regular Navy. At the same time there is still a very considerable body of opinion in the Merchant Service which maintains that the old second class in the Reserve might well be revived, not as it used to be for longshoremen and men who were not deep-sea seamen at all, but for any British sailor or fireman of good character who is willing to learn the elements of gunnery and naval routine, although he may not be willing to serve in, or not be eligible for, the regular reserve. Such men would not be paid a retainer, but would be given naval pay while actually under training. The scheme would not be a very expensive one, but would give considerable relief in times of shipping depression, and would supply ample personnel for defensively armed merchant ships the moment war broke out.

I. S. O. A.

The fourth congress of the International Association of Maritime Officers was held in Amsterdam on May 21, M. Mas presiding.

The annual report stated that the A.I.O.M. has included the International Federation of Radiotelegraphists, with 32,000 members from Belgium, Denmark, France, England, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Germany. For the rest the A.I.O.M. consists of 11 organisations of navigators, nine unions of engineers, two organisations of doctors. Altogether it comprises 29 organisations, representing twelve different countries.

As new members the Amsterdam conference accepted the adhesion of 2,001 Norwegian engineers and 28 Cuban navigators.

H.M.S. "YORK."

The cruiser H.M.S. "York" will be launched from the shipyard of the Palmer Shipbuilding Co., Jarrow, on July 17, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of York has consented to perform the christening ceremony.

For using bright lights two fishing boat masters were each fined \$10 by Commander J. B. Newell, D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court this morning. They were fishing in prohibited area at Lyebun Pass at 7 p.m. last night.

EASTERN PORTS.

THE WEEKLY HEALTH BULLETIN.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.

Following is the return for the week ended June 30:—

Plague.
Rangoon, 7 deaths.
Phom Penh, 3 deaths.
Bagdad, 1 death.
Cheribon, 1 infected rat.

Cholera.
Calcutta, 58 deaths.
Madras, 9 deaths.
Negapatam, 13 deaths.
Vizagapatam, 1 death.
Phom Penh, 1 death.
Saigon, 1 case.
Canton, 1 death.

Small-pox.
Basrah, 1 death.
Bombay, 17 cases and 11 deaths.
Calcutta, 16 cases and 14 deaths.
Madras, 13 cases and 4 deaths.
Moulmein, 1 death.

Negapatam, 6 cases and 1 death.
Rangoon, 3 cases and 2 deaths.
Pondicherry, 2 deaths.
Belawan-Deli, 2 cases.
Dairen, 11 cases and 7 deaths.
Mukden, 1 death.

Osaka, 2 cases.
Beirut, 4 cases.
Bagdad, 3 cases and 1 death.

PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURE.

Passengers left by the P. & O. s.s. "Khyber" for Marseilles and London on Saturday were:—

Mr. P. T. Carey, Mr. A. C. Dobbie, Mr. H. V. Gardner, Miss H. Hallock, Mr. R. Hix, Mr. A. M. Jewell, Mr. C. K. Kwong, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. MacLaren, Miss MacLaren, Mr. D. MacLaren, Capt. A. B. Miller, Mr. E. Nissim, Miss P. Nelson, Miss R. Osborne, Miss Reid, Miss T. A. Raab, Mr. L. G. Seng, Mr. J. Scott, Miss T. Scott, Mr. A. Trustain, Mr. J. S. Turnbull, Rev. A. Vance, Lieut.-Comdr. H. A. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bousfield, Mr. W. Foster, Mr. R. T. Genes, Dr. H. Y. Lam, Mr. and Mrs. Y. K. Leong, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. MacDonald, Mr. W. W. Maybury, Mr. D. D. O'Sullivan, Mr. G. P. Paton, Mr. H. C. Pratt, Mr. D. Reidy, Miss N. Riley, Mr. R. A. Smith, Mr. E. D. Steen, Mr. J. Williams.

The mistress of a passenger boat was fined \$20 for mooring within 30 yards of the s.s. "Prominent," which was in quarantine and was flying the yellow flag at the time. The defendant pleaded guilty.



"Why, my dear, I've crossed nineteen times and I travel only on President Liners. You hardly know you are at sea, they are so steady."

Weekly Trans-Pacific Service

To San Francisco and Los Angeles
The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesday
Pres. Jefferson July 17th
Pres. Lincoln July 31st
Pres. Madison Aug. 14th
Pres. Jackson Aug. 28th

To Seattle and Victoria
The Short, Straight Route to America
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays
Pres. McKinley July 10th 2 a.m.
Pres. Grant July 24th
Pres. Cleveland Aug. 7th
Pres. Pierce Aug. 21st

\$120, \$112 Special through rates to Europe via United States. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of rail lines across United States and Canada, liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

Europe and New York Direct

ROUND THE WORLD
Fortnightly sailings on Sunday via Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria
Pres. Adams July 15th 8 a.m.
Pres. Garfield July 29th 8 a.m.
Pres. Harrison Aug. 12th 8 a.m.

To Manila
Pres. Adams July 15th 8 a.m.
Pres. Grant July 17th 6 p.m.
Pres. Lincoln July 21st 6 p.m.

For Bookings, Passenger and Freight Information apply to
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, Ground Floor
Telephone Central 2477, 2478 and 795.
Cable Address "Dollar"

CANTON BRANCH—304 Ka Nam Tong Building.

American Mail Line

Dollar Steamship Line

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 64, Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong, Tel. Central No. 459.
Shipyard: Sham-Bui-Po, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Tel. Kowloon No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

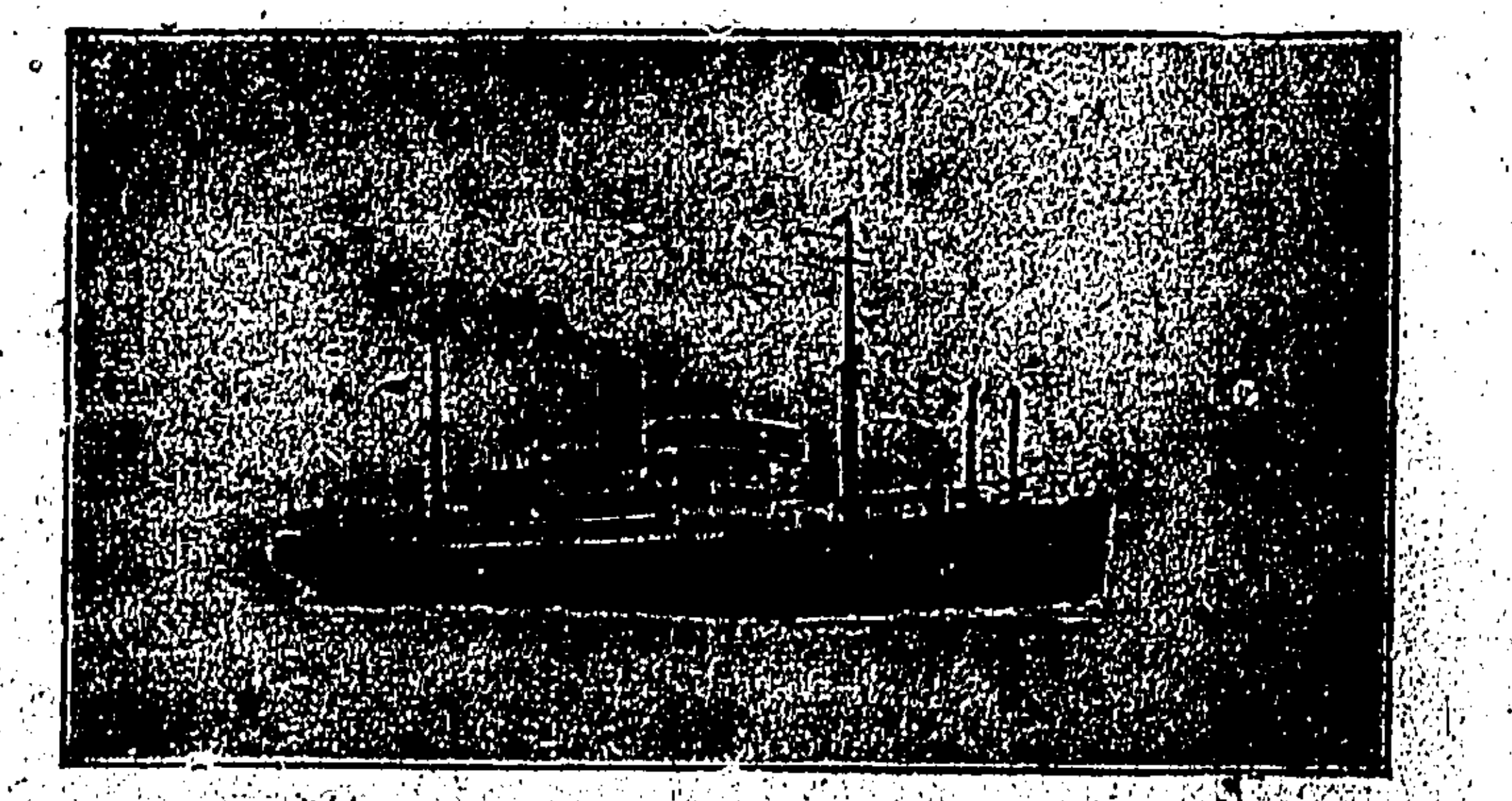
Hong Kong, April 1, 1924.

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Prices: 60 cts. and \$1.25 (Per Bottle)

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Household AMMONIA.**

"DULCIPEL"

Keeps the skin fresh, cool and fragrant.
Counteracts the effects of perspiration.
Exercises a tonic effect on the skin.
Prevents and cures "Hongkong Foot."

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WITH AN

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Overland China Mail.

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Strand, W.C.2.

DEATHS.

SEQUEIRA.—On July 9, at 4.30
a.m., at her residence, No. 2,
Granville-road, Kowloon, Anna
Maria, the beloved wife of Mr.
Gumelindo Jesus Sequeira,
aged 51. The Coroner will
pass the Monument at 5.30
p.m. (Shanghai and Macao
papers please copy.)

NIXON.—T. C. Nixon died suddenly
at Shanghai on 9th July.

Hong Kong, Monday, July 9, 1928.

TREATY REVISION.

The Nationalists have not been
long in formulating what they
somewhat grandiosely term
"A Declaration to Foreign
Countries" the draft of which, we
learn, is the work of Dr. C. T.
Wang, the Minister of Foreign
Affairs. It refers to treaties
with China, expired and un-
expired, and the brief summary
which is to hand leaves no doubt
that in this matter, as in many
others, the Nationalists intend to
act as drastically as they dare.
The victors of the Fengtienese, in
their long and not particularly
glorious march northwards, prob-
ably learnt many lessons which, if
taken to heart, may yet be useful
to them, but evidently they have
yet to learn that the adoption of
a supercilious manner towards
foreigners is much more likely to
earn the foreigner's contempt
than his admiration. "Inter-
alia," we are told "the Declara-
tion" states that "all expired
treaties are null and void; and
that new treaties must be nego-
tiated." Those nations who, in
the past, have entered into treat-
ies with China, will probably be
willing again to enter into a
similar arrangement with the
Nationalists, as the recognised
Government of the country.

If the Nationalist Government
enters into their proposed
changes in this spirit then all
will be well and they will give
ample evidence of a sincere desire
to bring about a big change in
the country's welfare. If, how-
ever, they give expression to a
statement such as, "Pending the
formulation and promulgation of
a national tariff and schedule by
the Nationalist Government, the
existing scheme shall be enforced"
and seek to carry it into effect
without proper regard for the
rights of others; they are ob-
viously "looking for trouble." The
Nationalists would have been
well advised not to have given
expression to such a statement at
the present juncture, for obvious-
ly they cannot carry it out unless
with the co-operation of those
foreign nations whose goodwill
and whose rights they evidently
intend to ignore.

A Chinese boy of 12 has been
reported missing since Saturday
from No. 145, Hollywood-road.

A gold wrist watch, valued at
\$10, was reported stolen from No.
38 of the public bathing matched,
North Point, on Saturday after-
noon.

The inmates of No. 171, second
floor, Laichikok-road, Shamshui,
reported to the police, on Saturday,
that a girl of 16 had failed to re-
turn to her home.

Two men were committed by Mr.
W. Schofield, on Saturday, to take
their trial at the Criminal Sessions
on a charge of highway robbery on
the Kowloon City-road, recently.

The police have received a report
that a 16-year-old man had been
entrusted with \$100 by a
Chinese, residing at No. 26, Po
Hing Fong, absconded with the
money.

The dead body of a child of
about two years' old was discovered
by the Water Police in the
Yaumati Typhoon Shelter, on
Saturday, and taken to Kowloon
Mortuary.

Mr. Jean Hund, manager of the
International Country Club, Shang-
hai, arrived in the Colony by the
R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" this
morning. He is here on a short
business-trip.

About fifteen hawkers appeared
at the Kowloon Magistracy this
morning for hawking without
licences or on charges of obstruc-
tion. Fines varying from \$1 to \$4
were imposed.

Lieut. Commander Hurst, living
at No. 512, The Peak, has reported
to the police that some time be-
tween 10 p.m., on July 7 and 8 a.m.,
yesterday, a thief stole from his
bedroom a watch and \$9.

The forthcoming wedding is
announced to take place at All
Souls' Langham Place, London, on
Saturday, July 14, between
Marjorie, eldest daughter of Cap-
tain and Mrs. A. H. Stewart, and
Lieut. Harold Robson Conway, R.N.

Capt. A. J. L. Whyte, R.E.,
A.D.C. to H. E. the Officer Admin-
istering the Government, who un-
derwent an operation for ap-
pendicitis at the Victoria Hos-
pital last week, is progressing
favourably and is expected to leave
for Wei-hai-wei on holiday shortly.

Sixty-three of the disbanded
soldiers arrived in the Colony from
Swatow steamers. It is said that
they were ex-soldiers of General Li
Fook-lum, the commander of the
paper-sides at Canton, recently
disarmed at Swatow. The men
were brought up to the Central
Police Station and escorted to the
s.s. "Sai On" for Canton on the
same day.

Three trees planted specially by
the Government, were up-rooted by
a Chinese from the West embank-
ment of the railway line at the
Yaumati-station yesterday. He
was caught in the act, and this
morning, at the Kowloon Magis-
tracy, he said that he was ignorant
that they were specially planted
trees. A fine of \$15, or in default,
3 weeks' hard labour, was imposed.

Whilst bathing on the Repulse
Bay beach at about 5.30 p.m.,
yesterday, Inspector J. Clark, in
charge of West Point district, cut
his foot on what he thought was a
sharp stone, but closer examination
in the shallow water revealed that
he had trod on a set of false teeth.
The teeth are now in the Inspec-
tor's possession, and the owner can
recover them on application at No.
7 Police Station, West Point.

The death occurred suddenly yes-
terday of Chan Kong-yip, Chi-
nese constable No. C178. The
deceased, who was attached to the
Kowloon City Police Station, was
suddenly taken ill whilst on four
weeks' leave, and died on the way
to the Kowloon Hospital. Chan,
who was 50 years of age, had had
19 years' service with the Hong
Kong Police Force, and attained
the rank of first class constable in
1914.

For the theft of three sacks,
valued at 30 cents each, from Holt's
Wharf yesterday, a Chinese was
this morning at the Kowloon
Magistracy fined \$25, with the
alternative of 1 month's imprison-
ment. He was employed at Holt's
Wharf, and said that he stole be-
cause he wanted to obtain some
medicine for his leg. A Chinese
detective made the arrest. He
escaped from the godown, when the
guards at the main gate were
changing guard.

MRS. LI YIK-FAI.

FUNERAL LARGELY
ATTENDED.

MANY FLORAL TRIBUTES.

There was a large attendance at
the funeral which took place on
Saturday of Mrs. Li Yik-fai,
widow of Mr. Li Yik-fai, formerly a well-known
Chinese merchant of Sydney, New
South Wales, and mother of
Messrs. William Yinson Lee and
Li Zee-mia, both of Shanghai, Li
Chor-chi, Charles Moban Lee, Dun-
can Lee, Mrs. Y. K. Chow of
Tientsin (daughter-in-law of the
Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow), and Mrs.
Chow Cheng-lam of Hong Kong.

All the deceased lady's children
were present at the funeral which
was also attended by many relatives
and close friends of the family.
The cortege left the Kai Tak
Bund at 3.30 p.m., and at Ma-tau-
wai village a halt was made to
enable friends to pay their last
tributes, after which the procession
continued to the Christian cemetery
behind Kowloon City where the
burial service was conducted by the
Rev. Lee Kau-yan.

WREATHS.

Wreaths were sent by the fol-
lowing:—

The Hon. Sir Shou-son and Lady
Chow, Mr. and Mrs. Chow Yee-on,
Mr. Chow Chi-nam, Mr. and Mrs.
Y. K. Chow, Dr. and Mrs. S. F.
Tan, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Tan, Mr.
and Mrs. Yung Tsow-ping, Mr. and
Mrs. Seu Koon-chi, Dr. and Mrs.
S. W. Tao, Dr. and Mrs. B. C.
Wong, Dr. and Mrs. Cheah Keng-
seng, Mr. and Mrs. Li Chung-cheuk,
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Leong Hing-
kee, Mr. and Mrs. Ho U-ming, Mr.
and Mrs. U. Rumlajn, Mr. and
Mrs. A. Fattydad, Dr. and Mrs. Ma
Luk, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Cheung,
Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Yung, Mr. and
Mrs. J. M. Wong, Mr. and Mrs.
H. W. Wu, Mr. and Mrs. Un Lan-
suen, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Woo,
Dr. and Mrs. S. N. Chau, Mr. and
Mrs. Lau Hey-shing, Mr. and Mrs.
Fincher, Mr. and Mrs. Mose, Dr.
and Mrs. Wan Yik-shing, Mr. and
Mrs. Fung Shiu-wa, Rev. and Mrs.
E. W. L. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. D.
Young, Mr. and Mrs. A. H.
Rumlajn, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Lo,
Messdames Lau Shiu-cheuk, Fong
Hin-sun, Chan Kang-u, Chan Woo
Shi, Kong, Bang How, V. Chan,
Lock Wei, Ng Quin and family, Tim
Young, Y. K. Woo, Chenalloy and
family, Yee K. L. Choy, F. Y. Wong,
the Misses Alice Chan, K. C. Woo,
Rumlajn, Florence Leong, R.
Mowfung, Cheah Swei-cheng,
Messrs. S. Carrara, L. De Dionigi,
E. Gualdi, Emile Leblanc, Squadron
Leader C. E. H. C. Macpherson,
Flight Lt. W. D. Gairdner, Flying
Officer R. Vaughan Fowler, Flying
Officer E. B. Webb, Messrs. Wong
Kwong-tin, Ko Leong-hoe, Wan Lu-
shing, Y. P. Lo, Dr. Ho Chee-wing,
Dr. S. F. Tam, Messrs. Chan Fai-u,
Lim Peng-siang, Lim Seow-kiew,
Lim Seow-chong, Tan Eng-hoo, Yee
Yew-beng, Cheung Wing-kue, Ng
Sze-kwong, K. F. Lay, Cheung Sum-
woo, U. Wan, General Lau Tsun-
wan, Gen. Tang Chi-yao, Messrs.
Chan Hip-wo, Li Hoi-tung, Tang
Mui-fong, Yeung Shu-ching,
Lawrence Chan, Chan Mong-leong,
Chan Chit-pak, Ip Ping-chun,
Yeung Park-land, Lee Wing-cheong,
Yeung Yu-tung, Ma Ying-plu, Ma
Ying-chun, Wong Pak-leong,
Cheung Wing-fan, Chan Wai-on, Sit
Wan-shan, Dr. K. C. Cheam, Mr. Li
Tsz-chiu, Mr. O'Hoy and family,
Messrs. Ho Siu-woon, Alfred Lee,
Ng Pak-chau, Cheah Kay-chuan,
Andrew Ling, Ling Kwong, Yip
Hon-cheong, Un Ki-lim, Choy Man-
beng, Fung Ming-lai, Lau Keng-
fong, Lee Wai-lo, Un Ting-kwong,
Li Hon-tsz, Lam Chi-lok, Tang
Foo, H. S. Yung, Lee Chok-un, Khoo
Keng-fay, P. Dragon, Chan Leong-
sze, Choy Hing, To Jack-man,
Yeung Kim-wa, Kwok Chuen, See
Kon-fan, Chan Wing-ham, Hin
Wong, Lau Kwai-cheuk, Chau Yu-
nin, Ma Chak-man, General Yip,
Messrs. U. Man-cho, H. K. Lee,
Khoo Keng-wah, Tee Ngan-tin, Ho
Hong Bank Staff, Ho Hong Bank
Officers, Kowloon City Club, United
Traders, Foo Yau Trading Co., Wah
Yan College staff, Wing On Co.,
Ltd., Ng Yuen Hing firm, Wah Ha
Tobacco Co., Kai Tak Motor Bus
Co., Hong Kong Police Reserve
(Chinese Section), Yien Yieh Bank,
Foo Kae, St. Stephen's College
council, St. Stephen's College staff,
St. Stephen's College old boys' com-
mittee, Chinese Mission to Lepers,
Chinese Club, Sing Cheong Co.

Messrs. Lai Ut-chun, J. A. Lim,
Hung Ho-chiu, Li Siu-ko, C.
Anderson, E. Sadick, Sin Man-lim,
Wong Kin-wo, Woo Pak-luk, Wong
Po-ki, Lai Im-to, U Kit-ting, Chau
Yat-fung, Wong Kam-ying, Yeung
Yau, Tang Yung-fook, Kwok Tsun-
kwun, Lo Wing-cheuk, Wong Tak-
kwong, B. Wong Tape, Chow Ping-
wun, Hung Tze-lung, Fung Kul-
vin, Ko Po-sum, Li Wai-hon, Liang
Shiu-tung, Shu Ho-ming, Leung
Kam-kwong, Hung Hing-kam, Liang
Sai-wing, Dr. M. H. Chaun, Dr.
K. W. Chaun, Mr. Ma Chiu-ki, Miss
Chu.

P'RAPS-P'RAPS NOT!

"Ah, monsieur! I call to see Mr.
Smith," said the Frenchman.
"You can't, he's not down," re-
plied the valet.

"Vat you toll," said the French-
man. "I come yesterday and you
say I cannot see him because he is
not up. Now you say I cannot see
him because he is not down. Vat
you mean? Ven vil he be in ze
middle?"

Joan, aged 5, out to tea, was puz-
zled when she saw the family bow
their heads for grace.

"What are you doing?" she
asked.

"Giving thanks for our daily
bread," she was told. "Don't you
give thanks at home, Joan?"

"No," said Joan. "We pay for
our bread."

You've heard the story of the
coloured girl who rushed into the
hospital with a broken jaw, of
course? No? Well, she was very
vague as to how the accident had
occurred.

"Was it a large object?" ques-
tioned the surgeon.

"To'rabble large."

"Travelling fast?"

"To'rabble fast."

"Was—?" he began.

But the lady's patience was
exhausted.

"If you must be inquisitive," she
said.

"Ah wuz jus' nacherally kicked
in de face by a gen'lman frien'!"

Pat had lost his job and was
despondent.

"How are ye?" asked his friend.

"Mighty bad," said Pat. "Sure
it's starvation that's starin' me in
the face."

"Faith, now," said his friend.

"an" it must be mighty unpleasant
for both of ye."

A Scotsman who landed in
Australia inquired of a coal black
negro for direction. It so hap-
pened that the black had been born
in the Scottish Highlands and lived
there most of his life.

"Hey, mannie," said the Scots-
man, "can ye no tell me whaur I'll
find the kirk?"

The darky pointed with his arm.

"Go richt up to yon wee hoose and
turn to yer richt and gang up the
hill," said he.

The visiting Scot looked at him
in horror. "An' ar ye frae
Scotland, mon?" he asked.

"Richt ye ar," said the darky.

"Aberdeen's ma name."

"And hoo lang have ye been
here?"

"About twa year."

"Lord save us and preserve us,"
said the new arrival. "Whaur ken
I get the boat for Edinburo?"

"You complain of our charge for
shaving, sir," said the hairdresser,
"but you must think of the extra
labour."

"What extra labour?" snapped
the customer.

"Well, sir, with the general trade-
depression and the universal tight-
ness of money, gent's faces are
longer than they were! Rather
stretching things, wasn't he?"

Overheard in the train the other
day. There were two other people
in the carriage besides myself; one
a benevolent old gentleman and the
other a young man, who wore a
very knowing expression.

Said the benevolent old gentleman
to his fellow-passenger—"How fast
we travel! But, ah, young man,
have you ever dwelt upon the flight
of time? Think of the fleeting
hours of youth, the golden days
that so swiftly pass by. Have you
ever counted the minutes—?"

"What are you trying to do? Sell
me a watch?" was the suspicious
rejoinder.

TEASERS.

Answer The "China
Mail" Questions.

TO-DAY'S POSERS.

From day to day a series of half
a dozen questions, not tremendously
difficult to answer but not always
so simply solved as may be thought,
appear on this page. These, as in
the past, are compiled by the
"China Mail" staff and include from
time to time questions of local
interest. Answers are given on
Page seven.

1. Who is John Hassall?
2. When did the hon. Mr.
W. T. Southern become Colonial
Secretary?
3. What is the C.H.?
4. Where can you see the antics
of "Felix"?
5. How many children has King
George?
6. What was the first foreign
game for Queen's-road?

WANTS TO FIGHT?

FENG'S NOTE OF DISCORD.

A PEKING MEETING.

Peking, Yesterday. The Nationalist military authorities held a conference on the night of July 7. It is understood, however, that no decision was reached. The deliberations will be continued to-day at the Winter Palace.

At 7 p.m. to-day, Feng Yu-hsiang (the "Christian General") and Marshal Chiang Kai-shek are going to Nankow Pass where there will be held to-morrow a memorial service for those who fell there during the campaign between the Manchurian Army and the "Christian General's" Kuomintang two years ago.

General Yen Hsi-shan of Shan-si and General Li Tsung-jen of Kwangsi may attend.

It is reported that General Feng Yu-hsiang is returning to Pao-tingfu (the new provincial capital) on Tuesday and that Chiang Kai-shek is leaving Peking shortly to attend the 5th plenary session of the Nationalist executive in Nanking.

Note of Discord.

General Yen Hsi-shan gave a reception at the Waichiao this morning to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, General Feng Yu-hsiang, General Li Tsung-jen and General Pei Chung-hsi of Kwangsi. He felicitated his fellow Nationalist leaders on the success of the campaign and expressed his pleasure to entertain them on such an auspicious occasion.

Chiang Kai-shek also spoke, in a similar vein.

Feng Yu-hsiang (the "Christian General") then struck a note of discord, remarking that he thought that the purpose of the reception was premature as while their Manchurian enemies remained unexterminated their work was but half done. There were differences of opinion among them, but he hoped to be present at another reception when their work was completed.

Li Tsung-jen, and Pei Chung-hsi spoke non-committally. From the remarks of the "Christian General," it appears that he is desirous of carrying the campaign into Manchuria while the other speakers favour negotiation with the Manchurian Party.—Reuter.

LETTER AND RADIO.

ADDRESSES WHICH CANNOT BE TRACED.

POST OFFICE LIST.

A General Post Office notification, gives the following particulars with regard to unclaimed correspondence, etc., waiting at the Post Office, and also unclaimed radio telegrams at the Radio Telegraph Office, Government Building:

W. G. Burdett, Miss M. A. Bankovsky, Dr. C. C. Berg, C. E. Cleaver, Chien Chung-inan V. Caravias, Mrs. T. E. Fielding, Geo. Fenwick & Co., P. D. G. Gain, M. B. Hannafin, Mr. Clement Haynes, H. Mowbray Jones (Eastwood & Holt), F. K. Kellogg, C. C. A. Kirke, J. F. Muir, Mr. & Mrs. F. Murray, J. Marston, N. C. Nag, A. C. N. Ogden, F. Pickelsky, A. Surin, Miss B. Shurtart, B. N. Sarda, Mrs. R. Watts, Mrs. G. F. Young.

Unpaid Correspondence.

R. P. Allen, M/S. William Penn (c/o Am. Consulate), Mrs. G. H. Corse, Chan Shui-po (c/o Repulse Bay Hotel), A. S. Coma (c/o H.K. Hotel), T. Van Leenwen, Multon Tailor No. 2535, G. A. Roberts, M/S. William Penn, S. Saguisag, J. G. Williams (c/o Am. Consulate).

Registered Articles.

Cheung Sheung-chi, Prof. G. O. Enriquez (c/o Am. Consulate), Hugo Frank, K. Kroier, H. Lenzvolde, E. G. Speakman, Miss E. Zarairova.

Parcel.

Alex. Young. Unclaimed Radio Telegrams. Address From: Agnes Bangkok Beaver Ottawa Quon Tong-we, 50, Wing Lok-st. San Antonio Tex

Suskwonghing Soerabaja Juahon San Francisco Shuffing Bandoeng Hopbind Nindinh 6567 1684 0448 Swatow Tanana Saigon Lin Cheong-tai Sandakan Yueasang Saigon Tungmow Namdinh Gaudind s.s. "Angers" Mastordire Semarang Yumton Halphong Kluecheong Namdinh Enimco New York Loongayen Soerabaja Wn Takl Saigon Myotaomy Yunnanfu Johnong 3390 Saigon Hingfat Cholon Yipon Cholon Mikado s.s. "Batavia Maru" Sunghing Yunnanfu Kwokserkow care Thonghup Cholon

UNLUCKY ACTRESS.

ROBBED OF LARGE SUM AND JEWELLERY.

SMART POLICE WORK.

The Wanchai police have received a report from a Chinese actress, who recently returned from the United States, that \$400 in Hong Kong notes and a quantity of jewellery worth nearly \$1,000 was stolen from her home at No. 127, Praya East on Saturday morning. The actress did not go to bed until 4 a.m., on Saturday, and when she awoke two hours later, discovered that a leather bag had been ripped open and emptied of its contents. The floor next door was empty, and it is believed that the burglar entered from its verandah.

Soon after the report was made the police recovered a part of the stolen jewellery and arrested several suspects, including a 12-year-old Chinese boy who was found offering to sell part of the loot, a leather handbag, to a vendor in Tai Yuan-street, Wanchai.

The other suspects were arrested following information given to the police by the boy.

12 Chinese Implicated. In connection with the robbery two adult Chinese and ten youngsters were charged this morning, before Mr. R. E. Lind-sell at the Central Magistracy, with larceny and, alternatively with receiving stolen property. They all pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. A. el Arculli, who appeared for one of the youngsters, whom he described as a school-boy, charged with the theft of two coats, asked for a date to be fixed for the hearing of the case against his client.

Sergeant Whelan told the Magistrate that the 12 accused were arrested as the result of a police raid at No. 2, Moon-street, yesterday.

The Magistrate inquired if it were suggested that all the 12 accused took part in the larceny.

Sergeant Whelan replied that that was not suggested. The 12 accused were all brought to Court because they implicated each other. Only \$51 worth of clothing identified as stolen from the second floor of No. 127, Praya East, was recovered. These were found among the property of four of the accused.

With regard to Mr. Arculli's client, Sergeant Whelan said, in reply to the Magistrate, that there was no conclusive evidence against him except the statements of some of the other accused. None of the stolen property was found in his possession.

The Magistrate said that he was not going to listen to the allegation made by the others against Mr. Arculli's client. That, his Worship said, was not evidence.

Sergeant Whelan then withdrew the charges against Mr. Arculli's client, and he was accordingly discharged.

The hearing of the case against the other eleven accused was fixed for 2.30 this afternoon.

A COLLISION.

TWO VERSIONS OF THE INCIDENT.

Wong Lok-fook, engineer of the steam launch "Fook Lo" reported a collision in the harbour to the Water Police yesterday. According to his story, at about noon yesterday, the "Fook Lo" was entering the Yaumati Typhoon Shelter through the southern entrance, with the steam launch "Lee Ka" in tow, when he sighted the steam launch "Ping Po" about to steam out of the entrance. Wong said that he sounded one blast on his whistle as a warning to the "Ping Po," but instead of changing her course, the latter vessel continued and cut in between the "Fook Lo" and the "Lee Ka." She rebounded from the tow rope and bumped into the "Lee Ka," causing damage to the latter to the extent of \$400.

Later the same day, the coxswain of the "Ping Po" reported the accident to the Water Police, alleging that his vessel was run into by the "Fook Lo" and "Lee Ka," suffering damage to the extent of \$100.

"PAINTING THE TOWN."

An amusing, quick-moving comedy, under the title of "Painting the Town" is being screened at the World Theatre as the big attraction until Saturday.

Featuring Patsy Ruth Miller and Glenn Tryon as the leading players the story deals with the breezy adventures of a young inventor and his girl, leading to an amusing climax.

Made under the direction of James Craft from the original story by H. O. Hoyt, the cast includes among others, George Fawcett, Charles Gerrard and Monte Collins.

All our schools are finishing schools; they finish what has never begun.—Mr. G. K. Chesterton.

TIME EXTENDED.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES BY COMPANIES.

EXCUSES FOR LAPSES.

Extension of time—three days—was granted by the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan, Kt., C.B.E., K.C.) in the Supreme Court this morning to two local limited companies to file allotment of shares with the Registrar.

Mr. Leo d'Almada (instructed by Mr. A. el Arculli) appeared for the Pun Yuen Co., Ltd. He said that the managing director died on Sept., 1927; the secretary was appointed in his place on Nov. 17, on which day the annual returns were filed. Four shares were allotted subsequently and the new manager had thought that he did not have to file them until the next annual returns.

Leather Co.

Mr. H. G. Sheldon (instructed by Mr. M. M. Watson) appeared for the China Leather Co., Ltd. He asked for extension of time to file the allotment of 293 shares for cash and 144 other shares made in May, 1926. The strike broke out shortly after the allotment, said Mr. Sheldon. The company had done no business, the works manager had left Hong Kong, the tanner (Mr. Thomas Tong) had been appointed in his place, and it was not until the annual meeting last year that he knew that he had to file the allotment. The company is to be wound up, he added, hence the necessity of putting things in order first.

FAILURE OF MEN.

"LEAGUE RUN BY WOMEN."

The Marchioness of Aberdeen, president of the Lyceum Club and of the League of Nations circle of the club, presiding at the League dinner said that if the League of Nations had been created for no other object than that of dealing with the terrible traffic in women, and children it would have been worth while. (Hear, hear.)

But, apart from its primary work, the League had done splendid service to humanity in preventing the spread of epidemics, repatriating prisoners of war and refugees, and helping those women and children who had fallen into the hands of the Turks.

Professor Naylor, of Adelaide University, Australia, expressed the belief that "this League of Nations business" would ultimately fall into the hands of the women. The men had made such mess of it that the women could not do worse, and he (the professor) believed they would do better.

Speaking of the optional clause of the Protocol of the International Court of the League, Professor Darnley said that when twenty-seven of fifty-five nations had signed this clause it was high time that England began to think what her duty was.

The optional clause commits the signatories to allowing the meaning of the Treaty, together with questions of an international kind to be decided by a body of legal experts.

Princess Alexandrine Cantacuzene also responded.

SYDNEY SCANDAL.

SERIOUS CHARGES FOUND PROVED.

Sydney, June 22. A sensation has been caused in Sydney by the revelations made during the Royal Commission proceedings into the amazing allegations of bribery in connection with Messrs. Babcock Wilson's contract for the Sydney power station plant.

During the enquiry last month Mr. Arnott, manager for Messrs. Babcock, Wilson and Co., swore that an employee of the Sydney City Council named Maling demanded a bribe of £10,600 for himself and the Aldermen of the Council to ensure the acceptance of the contract; which was worth \$693,447. The Commission has now found that the sum of £10,000 was paid to Maling.

Maling has resigned his position with the Council.

KIANGSI BANDITS.

SEQUEL TO REVOLT OF THE 6TH ARMY.

A British Naval wireless report from Kluikang, dated July 7, says that bandits are active in the Min Valley. Ki-an is seriously threatened with an attack.

The bandits' activities are connected with the recent revolt of the Nationalist 6th Army (with alleged Communist tendencies) in Hunan province. This Army, under General Cheng Chen, has been held to be responsible for the Nanking outrage of March, 1927.

A garden is a middle world between the house and the wild.—Sir Lawrence Weaver.

TEASERS.

Answers to To-day's Questions.

1. A well known British poster artist.
2. In 1926.
3. The Companionship of Honour, an exclusive order of which there are only 38 members.
4. In the "China Mail" every Saturday and also on the screen now and then at the Queen's Theatre.
5. Five.
6. Main-street.

Shadows Before

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

To-day—Queen's Theatre; "The Cat's Pajamas."
To-day—World Theatre; "Painting the Town."
To-day—Star Theatre; "Call of the Wild."
July 10-11—Queen's Theatre; "A Little Journey."
July 10-11—World Theatre; "Wages of Virtue."
July 10-11—Star Theatre; "Wild, Wild Susan."
July 12-14—Queen's Theatre; "Mother Machree"; also at 9.20 p.m. the Band of the 1st Bn. K.O.S.B. (By kind permission).
July 12-14—World Theatre; "Upstage."
July 12-14—Star Theatre; "Women Love Diamonds."
July 20—Promenade concert at Volunteer Parade Ground at 9.15 p.m.
Lammert's Auctions.
July 10—At Sales Room, 4A, Duddell-st., miscellaneous goods, 11 a.m.
July 12—At Sales Room, 4 Duddell-st., valuable collection of curios, 2.30 p.m.
Meeting.
To-day—A meeting of the Sports Committee at H.K.V. Headquarters at 5.45 p.m.
July 14—Meeting of Creditors of the Yuen Un Company, Ltd., at 6, Des Voeux-road, Ctl., noon.

MR. T. R. ALLTREE.

"ASIA'S" CHIEF STEWARD DIES IN VANCOUVER.

The death occurred in Vancouver, British Columbia, on Thursday last, of Mr. T. R. Alltree, Chief Steward of the R.M.S. "Empress of Asia," who had a large circle of friends in Hong Kong as well as in other parts in the Far East at which the ship touched.

The deceased last visited Hong Kong at the end of May this year and when the "Empress of Asia" then left for Vancouver, he was in his usual good health and looking forward to spending several weeks' holiday in the company of his son, Mr. E. W. Alltree, of the Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Company here, who went on home leave to Canada in March by way of London. The tragic aspect of the elder Mr. Alltree's death was the fact that his son was not with him at the time, as he was staying a little time with relatives in England before travelling to Canada.

An aggressive young woman was scolding the bus conductor for treading on her toes. When the words battle had died down he asked her for her fare.

"Town Hall!" she snapped out, tendering a coin.

"Single?" he asked.

"Yes."

"H'm! I'm not surprised!"

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PARCEL

\$100,000 FILM DEAL.

U.S. BUYS 12 MORE
PICTURES.

BRITISH REVIVAL.

A big deal for the distribution throughout the United States of the whole 1927 output of films produced at the Elstree, Hertfordshire, studios by British International Pictures, Ltd., was completed recently.

The films—twelve—concerned include "The Ring," "Poppies of Flanders," "The Farmer's Wife," "Tommy Atkins," "Moulin Rouge," "Champagne," and "Tessie," and have been acquired for the United States by Mr. J. D. Williams's concern. United Motor Picture Producers, for £100,000 cash on account of percentage on bookings.

As British International's film "A Little Bit of Pluff" has already brought in \$50,000 on account of American bookings, from Metro-Goldwyn Mayer, this one firm receives £150,000 for the American market on 13 films alone.

This ideal is but one of many far-reaching events which have, since the introduction of the Cinematograph Films Act last year entirely changed the whole British film industry.

The first and most significant result of the Films Act was the influx of fresh capital to the British film-producing industry. During the past six months or so 12 producing companies floating public companies have attracted the investment of £4,251,962 public money.

At the same time the attitude of the City to the film business has undergone a radical change, both film-producing and cinema-owning stock now being fully recognised, while men prominent in financial or other walks of life have gone into the business. These include Mr. F. A. Szarvasy, Mr. R. H. Gillespie, of Moss Empires, Mr. James Todd, of S.T.D. Motors, Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, M.P., Mr. John Buchanan, M.P., Mr. J. W. Schlesinger, the South African film magnate, Mr. Edgar Wallace, and Professor A. M. Low.

It is obviously far more economical for producers and renters to pool their interests, and £7,400,000 of public money has recently been invested in three big cinema circuits alone. Many more amalgamations and combines will come about.

Already Gaumont British, like British International have secured valuable and extensive markets abroad, while, in conjunction with two other firms—new Era and British Instructional—the Gaumont Corporation has effected a releasing arrangement throughout Australia. Singly, no one of the old firms could have brought about such deals: united, they succeed.

New Blood.

Existing film studios have been enlarged, new studios are being created, new equipment, better lighting apparatus, bigger laboratories are being installed everywhere, and staffs of carpenters, masons, and electricians have been increased.

New men are making films—Mr. Anthony Asquith, Mr. Norman Walker, Mr. Victor Saville, Mr. Basil Dean, Mr. Miles Mauder, and many others. New actors and actresses are emerging over-night, and men of proven ability in many departments of the craft of picture making have been brought to England from abroad.

RAPHAEL MADONNA.

LOAN TO NATIONAL
GALLERY

The Raphael "Madonna" and Child, recently purchased from Lady Desborough by Sir Joseph Duveen for what has been stated to be a "record price," is now being exhibited for six weeks at the National Gallery.

No art purchase of modern times has created such a sensation among members of the general public. The picture is known as the large "Cowper Madonna" to distinguish it from the small "Cowper Madonna," both pictures having been in the collection of the Earl Cowper at Penshanger. The small version was purchased in 1913 by Sir Joseph Duveen, and is now in the Widener collection.

As has already been announced, Sir Joseph has generously consented to lend the picture to the great exhibition of works of art, to be organised by "The Daily Telegraph" at Olympia from July 19 to Aug. 1. There is little doubt that the painting will go to an American collection shortly after its final appearance at Olympia.

Enjoyment of country conditions throughout the year necessitates a special upbringing which is given only to a few—Sir George Duckworth.

MEZIERES' THANKS.

ADOPTED TOWN IS AGAIN
REBUILT.

QUARTIER DESCRIBED.

The party of French visitors to Manchester, headed by the Mayor of Manchester's adopted town, Mezieres, and the Prefect of the Ardennes, who have since been seeing something not only of its town and industrial sights but also of the surrounding country, had their formal welcome from the Lord Mayor. It took place at the Town Hall after a luncheon at the Midland Hotel, organized by the Anglo-French Society, at which eloquent thanks were expressed for what Manchester had done in her role of godmother to the Ardennes town. Before that the visitors had been shown over the Port of Manchester and taken down the Ship Canal. Later, they were entertained by Mr. Henry Bronner, who has from the first played a leading part in the relations between the English city and the French town, relates the "Manchester Guardian."

The Lord Mayor presided at the luncheon at the Midland Hotel at which the visitors were entertained by the Anglo-French Society. The toast of the guests was proposed by Mr. P. M. Oliver, who recalled the crusade on which M. Brabant had engaged in this country some eight years ago, as the result of which many towns in Great Britain had made themselves responsible for the adoption of towns in the devastated areas of France. Manchester had been one of the earliest to take such action, and its enterprise had been one of the most intimate and one of the happiest. He thought they had been right at that time in deciding against giving Mezieres merely temporary relief. That would have been welcome enough to Mezieres then, but in the course of years it would have been forgotten both by Manchester and by the French town.

QUARTIER DE MANCHESTER.

They had decided, rather to erect one of the quarters of Mezieres that had been destroyed. By not only building homes for the people who were rendered homeless but providing also for the endowment of a hospital they had established a permanent memorial of the friendship between the two people. Soon after the adoption took place Manchester people had found themselves in the midst of the industrial depression. They found that they, too, had their devastated areas—devastated by the war and perhaps also by their own mistakes. Had times been more prosperous they might have been able to give more adequate aid to Mezieres, but the spirit could not have been more sincere.

The Mayor of Mezieres (Dr. Hechemann), who responded to the toasts in French, spoke with eloquent pride of the vicissitudes of the history of his town and of how it had repeatedly suffered in wartime in the cause of France. He recalled its destruction in the sieges of 1521 and 1815 and the terrible bombardment of 1870, and described how after each successive catastrophe Mezieres had risen again. The vestiges of the destruction of 1870 had scarcely disappeared, he said, before the tocsin of 1914 had thrown upon them the horrors of the slaughter to come. After describing the devastation wrought by the last war, he spoke with gratitude of what Mezieres owed to Manchester—a fairly godmother whom he compared to the "marriage" of the poilu. Under her inspiration the people of his town had had the boldness to set out to build a new and modern town. With a brief description of the new Quartier de Manchester, with its principal boulevard named after M. Henry Bronner, who had done so much in connection with Manchester's adoption, Dr. Hechemann showed how the hospital had benefited by the full amount of the income from the Manchester-built houses, so that this part of Manchester's plan had been fully realized. Great efforts had been made on both sides at the results of which they could both rejoice. The existence of the new quarter of the town would be a lasting assurance that an indestructible memorial site would link Manchester with Mezieres throughout the centuries.

M. Paul Bouet, Prefect of the Department of the Ardennes, who also responded to the toast, spoke of his pleasure in returning to Manchester, as the representative of the Ardennes, after an interval of 20 years. He was glad, too, to be able in this way to redeem the many promises made to Englishmen with whom he had served in France and at Salonika, that he would some day pay a visit to their country. All the statesmen of both countries had told him how necessary it was that their friendship of war-time should never be weak-

OUR FUNNY WAYS.

YVETTE GUILBERT AND HER
PASSPORT.

THE RESTRICTIONS.

"You are funny, you English people!" said Madame Yvette Guilbert, with a twinkle in her eye.

"In the middle of the war," she explained to the "Evening Standard," "you asked me over here, with every sort of welcoming enthusiasm, to help your recruiting meetings. I sang in Trafalgar Square; oh, la-la, what a business!"

"And last night, when I land at Dover for a little visit, they write on my passport, 'Must not stay more than a fortnight.' If I do I shall get slapped, and packed out of England."

"Do we do that when your great musician—what is his name?—Beecham?—comes to Paris? Not at all. We cry 'Welcome!'"

Mme. Guilbert, the diseuse, "divine Yvette" of the 'nineties, was to appear for a week at the Arts Theatre.

The Cultured.

"I am going to sing your old English song, 'Oh no, John,' which Mr. Bernard Shaw gave me," she said. "I don't know whether English audiences have changed as they have in France. In my young days the stalls were filled with cultured people, who understood jests at the expense of the society of the time."

"But to-day the stalls in France are filled with the people who once upon a time were relegated to the gallery. The cultured audience has almost disappeared. That is why I like an intimate little theatre. Only people with brains and wit go to it, and one does not have to talk down to one's audience."

"There is no culture in America. Everywhere I went my shows were boosted as 'naughty,' in order to attract crowds. It was dreadful. The land of jazz that sings with its feet was interested in a song only if it thought it was naughty. But as the greater part of them did not understand my French they were not disillusioned."

"Saying" Her Songs.

"I have really made a science of the art of the diseuse. I discard the music and just say my songs, creating my own expression as I go. 'As long as I have my voice I shall be happy. I may be old, ugly, unable to sing—but God still lets me speak, and speak I shall until I die.'"

Mme. Guilbert, who began life as a "shop-girl" at the Printemps in Paris, "got the bird" at her first appearances in provincial music halls. Later she achieved fame.

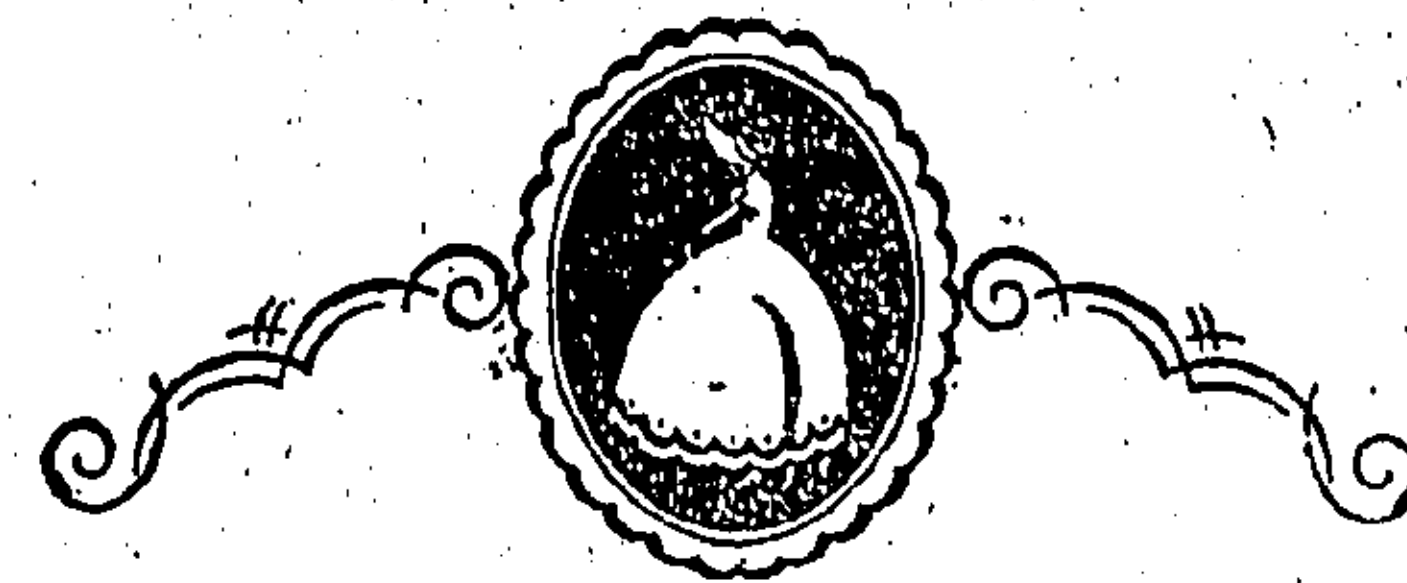
And if they wanted to enjoy together the blessings of the dearly bought peace. The Ardennes had suffered repeatedly from the horrors of foreign invasion, but always their people had begun to work again when it was all over. This last time that they had suffered their English friends had been moved by pity to keep up the brotherhood of the battlefield. They had brought quick relief and new life to the stricken fields of the Ardennes, and to towns like Manchester their people felt the deepest gratitude. M. Marcel Brabant, Conseiller General for the Ardennes, added a further word of response, after which the health of the Lord Mayor was proposed by Mr. Henry Bronner.

A RETURN VISIT POSSIBLE.

At the reception at the Town Hall the visitors were formally welcomed by the Lord Mayor (Councillor W. Davy), who spoke of their visit as evidence of the friendship between the two towns and a further sign of the alliance of good relations between their two countries. He thought the adoption of Mezieres by Manchester had been both a wise and a statesmanlike thing.

M. Paul Bouet replied, as also did M. Brabant, describing how Manchester had been recommended to him on all hands as the city which would be generous enough to adopt the capital of their department. As the result of his reception here this new city at the side of Mezieres had risen from the ground, with the name of Manchester, and, experiencing once again joys of a home, its people had not forgotten Manchester's kindness. There was still a great deal to be done there, and he would ask them still to take an interest in Mezieres's institutions, so that nothing that was fine and noble should be undertaken there without the knowledge and assistance of Manchester.

Alderman West, chairman of the Manchester branch of the Anglo-French Society, who proposed a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, referred to the possibility of a return visit, at which the Lord Mayor had himself hinted, and suggested that it would be as well to fix a definite date—and make it Whit Week next year.



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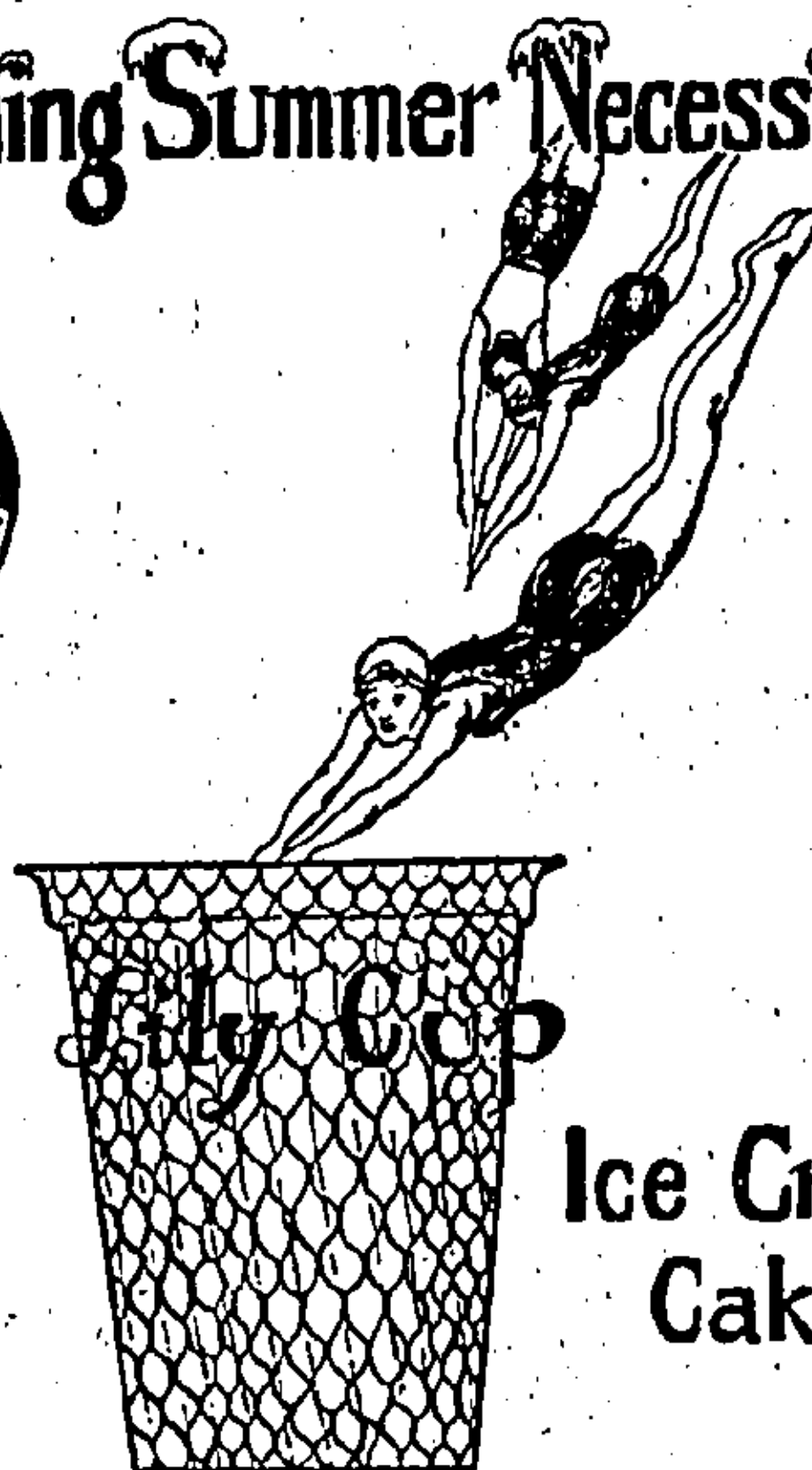
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Sport Columns

BOWLS.

CRAIGENGOWER SCORE A "POSSIBLE."

TWO TIES.

Craigengower Cricket Club, the leaders in the top division of the Lawn Bowls League, won again. In a very interesting match, they disposed of Tai Koo Recreation Club. R. Basa's rink scored 8 points, a "possible," at the 16th end against J. C. Ferguson—the first of the season.

While Craigengower won handsomely by 24 shots, the Police and Kowloon Dock (last year's champions) had margins of only 3 and 5 shots over Kowloon Cricket Club and Civil Service, respectively. The last-named are still without a victory.

Another feature of Saturday's results was that two matches were drawn, both in the second division. Previous to this there has been no tie this season. Civil Service and Kowloon Bowling Green Club each scored 55 points and they remain at the head of the table, but the former have a match in hand. East Point, who were joint leaders, drop to one point behind. They went down to Recreio's "A" team by 63 shots, the winners' total for the day being 100.

Dear old Basa has learned how poor old Basa can play now; he doesn't need Bradbury to help him; if Omar can emulate "Kim."

Craigengower are a bowls tip; they don't shuffle any team skip; and though their skips may be often dry, they may all be found in Shanghai.

Bradbury v. Neil Drummond was the game which drew most spectators. They started with a dead head, two woods resting on the jack and, later on, they had two burnt heads. Bradbury won by 7 shots.

Basa won by 19 shots. At the 16th end, he got 8 shots from one of the oldest and most experienced bowlers in the Far East—Ferguson of Tai Koo. This is the first "possible" scored this season.

The Yacht Club beat Craigengower's second team by 11 shots. Shields, Brayfield and Ramsay played wonderful bowls. Their victory was unexpected—"Bina."

Division I.

C.C.C. v. TAIKOO R.C.

On their own green, the Craigengower C.C. added another victory to their list by defeating the Tai Koo R.C. by 24 shots. Scores:—

Craigengower.	Tai Koo.
W. T. Brightman	J. Laing
H. Beer	Chapman
E. el Arculli	J. Russell
U. M. Omar	R. Wallace
(skip)	(skip)
17	19
G. T. Buchanan	J. J. Whyte
C. S. Rossett	A. Stalker
C. Bennett	McLeod
R. Basa	J. C. Ferguson
(skip)	(skip)
31	12
F. J. Neves	J. Chalmers
A. A. Razack	T. Grimshaw
D. Rumjahn	Matthews
B. W. Bradbury	N. Drummond
(skip)	(skip)
23	16
71	47

POLICE v. KOWLOON.

On their own green, Police R.C. defeated Kowloon C.C. by 3 shots, although the losers won on two rinks. Scores:—

Police R.C.	Kowloon C.C.
Hargreaves	F. Goodwin
W. Glendinning	L. E. Lammert
W. E. Hollands	G. Wragge
A. Clark	J. Gibson
(skip)	(skip)
12	18
J. Oram	H. Overy
R. Marks	Burford
J. Clark	W. Keegan
G. C. Moss	A. Chapman
(skip)	(skip)
31	10
J. Wiltshire	J. T. Dobbie
McLeod	Howe
J. C. West	A. W. Smith
W. Mair	J. Fraser
(skip)	(skip)
12	24
55	52

C.S.C.C. v. KOWLOON DOCK.

At Happy Valley, Civil Service C.C. lost to the Kowloon Dock R.C. by 8 shots. Scores:—

Civil Service.	Kowloon Dock.
F. E. Booker	F. Cullen
R. R. Davies	Neilson
S. E. Alderman	J. A. Lindsay
T. D. E. Pendered	J. C. Brown
(skip)	(skip)
17	20
T. W. Simmonds	H. G. Cooper
A. J. Gregory	Kempson
A. H. Oswald	W. P. Hedley
J. Hollidge	R. Lapsley
(skip)	(skip)
22	18
L. Whant	J. O. McLaggan
H. Westlake	Greig
J. Deakin	G. Henderson
A. W. Grimmit	S. Gray
(skip)	(skip)
16	22
55	60

Division II.

K.B.G.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

On their own green, Kowloon Bowling Green Club drew with Civil Service C.C.

K.B.G.C.	Civil Service.
H. Stenham	Lockhart
H. H. Hogg	W. J. Bickford
E. W. Hogbin	A. E. Murphy
T. R. Forster	A. B. Allan
(skip)	(skip)
20	20
Reed	S. Eccleshall
Drake	C. E. Jones
MacLachlan	J. R. Archibald
G. E. Roylance	J. Massey
(skip)	(skip)
20	15
Rundell	Gill
Johnston	L. E. Longbottom
A. Macfarlane	R. T. Taylor
(skip)	(skip)
16	21
56	56

YACHT CLUB v. C.C.C.

At North Point, Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club defeated Craigengower C.C. by 11 shots. Scores:—

Yacht Club.	Craigengower.
Sutton	F. K. Modi
Hammond	S. M. Flegg
Carpenter	J. T. Lunny
L. J. Davies	W. Collins
(skip)	(skip)
17	18
E. S. Abraham	A. E. Coates
Bentley	A. A. Lewis
P. W. Ramsay	J. V. D. Leley
Edwards	F. T. Knott
(skip)	(skip)
16	17
Wood	D. K. Kharas
Murdoch	R. C. Reed
Brayfield	W. Nicholson
Shields	D. Fritz
(skip)	(skip)
26	13
59	48

RECREIO "A" v. EAST POINT.

At King's Park, Club de Recreio "A" defeated East Point R.C. by 63 shots. Scores:—

Recreio "A."	East Point.
C. E. Marques	C. E. Cahagan
H. A. Alves	A. F. Paul
C. M. S. Alves	Akhurst
A. Ribeiro	A. Webster
(skip)	(skip)
39	15
F. X. Silva	J. D. Kinnaird
L. C. R. Souza	Hatch
C. Silva	J. K. Shaw
R. Luz	A. K. Henderson
(skip)	(skip)
31	12
C. Vas	H. Middleton
C. Rodrigues	Anderson
J. Ribeiro	Goldenberg
C. A. Lopes	H. Hampton
(skip)	(skip)
30	10
100	37

K.C.C. v. RECREIO "B."

Kowloon C.C., on their own green, drew with Club de Recreio "B."

Kowloon C.C.	Recreio "B."
W. Brace	A. Machado
Shank	A. Barros
Fincher	H. Sequeira
W. W. Hirst	P. Vyanovich
(skip)	(skip)
20	21
T. B. Smith	J. M. S. Rozario
C. G. Harrison	E. V. M. R. de Souza
A. Hyde Lay	L. Gutierrez
F. G. Herridge	A. H. Basto
(skip)	(skip)
23	12
H. Gittins	F. X. Soares
W. Webb	A. Gomes
W. Borrowman	J. Ribeiro
B. Petheram	J. F. Ozorio
(skip)	(skip)
17	27
60	60

LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the League to date are:—

Division I.	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Craigengower C.C.	6	6	0	0	12
Police R.C.	7	4	0	3	8
Tai Koo R.C.	5	3	0	2	6
Kowloon B.G.C.	6	3	0	3	6
Kowloon Dock R.C.	6	3	0	3	6
Kowloon C.C.	5	2	0	3	4
Civil Service C.C.	7	0	0	7	0
Shots For and Against.					
Craigengower C.C.	385	313	72	0	
Kowloon B.G.C.	382	338	44	0	
Tai Koo R.C.	293	239	4	0	
Kowloon D.R.C.	364	365	0	1	
Police R.C.	394	413	0	19	
Kowloon C.C.	271	306	0	35	
Civil Service C.C.	375	440	0	65	
Division II.	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Civil Service C.C.	6	4	1	1	9
Kowloon B.G.C.	7	4	0	3	8
East Point R.C.	7	4	0	3	8
Recreio "A"	7	4	0	3	8
Craigengower C.C.	7	3	0	4	6
Recreio "B"	5	2	1	2	5
Tai Koo R.C.	4	2	0	2	4
Kowloon C.C.	6	1	1	4	3
Yacht Club	5	1	0	4	2
Shots For and Against.					
Recreio "A"	426	315	111	0	
Kowloon B.G.C.	433	363	110	0	
Civil Service C.C.	378	324	54	0	
Tai Koo R.C.	231	237	0	6	
Recreio "B"	232	293	0	11	
Yacht Club	191	243	0	82	
East Point R.C.	394	443	0	54	
Craigengower C.C.	369	423	0	64	
Kowloon C.C.	310	408	0	98	

LEAGUE TENNIS.

12 MATCHES PLAYED ON SATURDAY.

"B" LEADERS WIN.

A heavy programme of twelve matches was carried through in the Tennis League on Saturday under ideal weather conditions. In the only fixture in the "A" division, Craigengower Cricket Club lost to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Chinese Recreation Club (champions last season) defeated their old rivals, Club de Recreio, in the "B" section, making this their ninth victory off the reel. The winners have only one match more to play. They are followed in the table by South China A.A. and the Hong Kong C.C. who are unlikely to catch up. Royal Engineers gained their first points in "B" division by a creditable win over their neighbours, Indian Recreation Club.

Craigengower C.C. scored the biggest victory of the day—a margin of 49 games over Kowloon Cricket Club—also in "B" division.

The "C" league provided no surprising results—the clubs in the upper part of the table winning in every case.

Division "A."

CRAIGENGOWER v. M.B.K.

At Happy Valley, Craigengower C.C. lost to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha by 15 games. Scores:—

Craigengower.	M.B.K.
H. D. Rumjahn	A. Hamid
(C.C.C.)	(C.C.C.)
lost to T. Honda & T. Akiyama	4-7
lost to H. Yoshida & Tachibana	5-6
beat N. Inagaki & Mizobe	7-4
16-17	
J. Cassumbhoy & J. W. Leonard	(C.C.C.)
lost to T. Honda & T. Akiyama	3-8
beat H. Yoshida & Tachibana	7-4
lost to N. Inagaki & Mizobe	3-8
13-20	
Total: Craigengower C.C. 42	
games, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha 57	

Division "B."

NIPPON v. H.K.C.C.

At King's Park, Nippon Club lost to Hong Kong Cricket Club by 33 games. Scores:—

Nippon.	H.K.C.C.
Isomura and Fujieda (Nippon)	
lost to Laurie and C. C. Stark	4-7
lost to W. B. Cornaby and G. Miskin	3-8
lost to Valentine and R. M. Henderson	5-6
12-21	
Nomura and Sajiki (Nippon)	
lost to Laurie and C. C. Stark	3-8
lost to W. B. Cornaby and G. Miskin	3-8
lost to Valentine and R. M. Henderson	3-8
15-18	
Yoshikawa and Y. Hachiuma	(Nippon)
lost to Laurie and C. C. Stark	7-4
lost to W. B. Cornaby and G. Miskin	2-9
lost to Valentine and R. M. Henderson	3-8
12-21	
Nippon Club 33 games, Hong Kong C.C. 66 games.	

RE v. INDIAN R.C.

On their own courts Royal Engineers defeated Indian Recreation Club by 11 games. Scores:—

Col. R. B. Skinner and Lt. Col. F. J. C. Wyatt (R.E.):	Indian R.C.
beat S. A. Hussain and D. Mohamed	7-4
beat S. S. Hussain and A. G. Mohamed	7-4
beat A. H. Madar and S. A. R. Bux	9-2
23-10	
Capt. E. H. L. Jacobs-Larkcom and Sgt. Trumper (R.E.):	
beat S. A. Hussain and D. Mohamed	6-5
beat S. S. Hussain and A. G. Mohamed	7-4
beat A. H. Madar and S. A. R. Bux	9-2
22-11	
Spr. Earl and Sig. Durand (R.E.):	
lost to S. A. Hussain and D. Mohamed	1-10
lost to S. S. Hussain and A. G. Mohamed	4-7
lost to A. H. Madar and S. A. R. Bux	5-6
10-23	
Total: Royal Engineers 55 games, Indian R.C. 44 games.	

K.C.C. v. CRAIGENGOWER.

On their own courts, Kowloon C.C. lost to Craigengower C.C. by 49 games. Scores:—

C. J. Tacchi and W. Woodward (K.C.C.):	Craigengower C.C.
lost to W. J. Howard and E. Zimmermann	5-6
lost to H. J. Howard and A. B. Hamson	2-9
lost to G. Lia and Souza	2-9
9-24	
J. N. Owen and H. W. Brown (K.C.C.):	
lost to W. J. Howard and E. Zimmermann	1-10
lost to H. J. Howard and A. B. Hamson	3-8
lost to G. Lia and Souza	5-6
9-24	
J. S. Smith and Gregory (K.C.C.):	
lost to W. J. Howard and E. Zimmermann	3-8
lost to H. J. Howard and A. B. Hamson	2-9
lost to G. Lia and Souza	2-9
7-26	
Total: Kowloon C.C. 25 games, Craigengower C.C. 74 games.	

VARISITY v. SOUTH CHINA.

At Pokfulam, University lost to South China Athletic Association by 33 games. Scores:—

Souza and J. Barrow (University):	South China A.A.
lost to Lee Woon-choy and Lee Wai-choy	1-10
lost to Luk Kang-cheung and Luk Ding-cheung	4-7
lost to Chan So and Ho Wai-hing	5-6
10-23	
T. K. Tan and Y. B. Ng (University):	
beat Lee Woon-choy and Lee Wai-choy	6-5
lost to Luk Kang-cheung and Luk Ding-cheung	3-8
lost to Chan So and Ho Wai-hing	4-7
13-20	
T. L. Lu and G. E. Yeoh (University):	
lost to Lee Woon-choy and Lee Wai-choy	4-7
lost to Luk Kang-cheung and Luk Ding-cheung	3-8
lost to Chan So and Ho Wai-hing	3-8
10-23	
Total: University 33 games, South China A.A. 66 games.	

RECREIO v. CHINESE R.C.

At King's Park, Club de Recreio lost to Chinese R.C. by 15 games. Scores:—

V. Vyanovich and F. Remedios (Recreio):	Chinese R.C.
lost to Lau Fuk-ki and Kwok Po-kan	5-6
lost to H. Lo and Lu Tak-cheuk	3-8
beat Lau Man-ching and Ma Wei-but	6-5
14-19	
W. Ribeiro and A. Remedios (Recreio):	
beat Lau Fuk-ki and Kwok Po-kan	6-5
lost to H. Lo and Lu Tak-cheuk	4-7
lost to Lau Man-ching and Ma Wei-but	5-6
15-18	
E. Noronha and E. de Souza (Recreio):	
lost to Lau Fuk-ki and Kwok Po-kan	5-6
lost to H. Lo and Lu Tak-cheuk	3-8
lost to Lau Man-ching and Ma Wei-but	5-6
13-20	
Total: Club de Recreio 42 games, Chinese R.C. 57 games.	

Division "C."

At Sookumpoo, Royal Army Ordnance Corps beat Kennedy-road Married Quarters by 13 games. Scores:—

Maj. White and S/Sgt. Greenaway (R.A.O.C.):	Kennedy-road M.Q.
beat S/Sgt. Guinan and Q.M.S. McCulloch	8-3
lost to S/Sgt. Hardy and Q.M.S. Moseck	4-7
lost to Q.M.S. Delahunt and W.O. Waterson	4-7
16-17	
S.M. Hale and S/Sgt. Waterfield (R.A.O.C.):	
beat S/Sgt. Guinan and Q.M.S. McCulloch	9-2
lost to S/Sgt. Hardy and Q.M.S. Moseck	4-7
lost to Q.M.S. Delahunt and W.O. Waterson	6-5
10-14	
Q.M.S. Haynes and Pte. Bryant (R.A.O.C.):	
beat S/Sgt. Guinan and Q.M.S. McCulloch	7-4
lost to S/Sgt. Hardy and Q.M.S. Moseck	8-3
lost to Q.M.S. Delahunt and W.O. Waterson	6-5
21-12	

Y.M.C.A. v. RECREIO I.

On their own ground, Young Men's Christian Association lost to Club de Recreio I by 39 games. Scores:—

Ponsford and Trambiteky (Y.M.C.A.):	Recreio I.
lost to A. Remedios and L. Carvalho	4-7
beat F. Xavier and M. Oliveira	6-5
lost to H. Figueiredo and J. Xavier	5-6
15-18	
Bond and Jones (Y.M.C.A.):	
lost to A. Remedios and L. Carvalho	1-10
lost to F. Xavier and M. Oliveira	2-9
lost to H. Figueiredo and J. Xavier	0-11
8-30	
Saunderson and Pile (Y.M.C.A.):	
lost to A. Remedios and L. Carvalho	4-7
beat F. Xavier and M. Oliveira	6-5
lost to H. Figueiredo and J. Xavier	2-9
12-21	
Total: Y.M.C.A. 80 games, Club de Recreio I, 69 games.	

Total: Royal Army Ordnance Corps 56 games, Kennedy-road Married Quarters 43 games.

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H.K.F.A. MEETING.

DOINGS OF LOCAL SOCCER
RULERS.

REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL.

(By "Rever.")
The annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Football Association on Thursday last was very eventful.

With a balance at the bank to the Association's credit of \$11,300 and a balance on the Interport Account of \$3,780 approximately, it is little wonder that the officials who conducted last year's football business were deserving of much praise for a record season. Contributory causes to the big season experienced were, of course, the phenomenal success in the league of Chinese Athletic Association who drew thousands of spectators weekly to see delightful football which will always draw large crowds, and the presence of good military teams which always provide stern opposition and fine soccer.

The fact that the H.K.F.A. finished up with such a balance, provided such good sport and, generally speaking, gave satisfaction to local football lovers, was sufficient to warrant all outgoing officials being re-elected for another season if they so desired.

CHANGES TO RULES.

All the clubs had worthy delegates present. The business of the evening, under the very tactful administration of Mr. R. M. Dyer (President of the Association)—supported by the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., and Mr. W. E. Hollands, Hon. Secretary—proceeded evenly and efficiently.

Representatives appeared to be present at the meeting to do service for their clubs and support and strengthen the Association. In this respect, Captain A. W. Austin, M.C., M.M., Royal Artillery, who typified the spirit of Army Football, and Sub-Inspector F. T. James, of the Police, who spoke with the weight and experience of many years of Hong Kong football in its pioneer days, always held the meeting when they were "on their feet."

Captain Austin was the main-spring of the suggested alterations to local rules which were carried and which, in the main, were attempts to improve the efficiency of the Association. That some reforms proposed were not unanimously popular was to be expected in consequence of Hong Kong's peculiar local conditions.

REFEREES' PAY.

Everybody appeared to think that the referees of last season were very badly remunerated, that the fee of \$2 per match was ridiculous and, under the circumstances, was worse than no fee at all.

Inspired by the balance sheet and urged by Sub-Inspector James (who will have a kind place in the memory of Hong Kong referees) the meeting unanimously voted 200 per cent. on these payments as bonus.

It is hoped that before another season starts, referees will be given at least \$5 per match, with higher fees for more important matches, as a bonus is dependent on the spirit of the particular meeting—and the balance in hand. Should more generous fees be paid, more referees will be available.

HONORARIA.

The issue of honoraria to the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer was not in doubt. Both these offices were filled last season by men who have devoted an immense amount of time to the Association's business. Although Sub-Inspector James again criticised the friendly and generous action of the meeting, it was done more in the spirit of debate than dissension. Sub-Inspector James was probably remembering seasons during which the revenue did not approach the honoraria and bonuses dispensed this year.

Owing to the departure of Mr. H. M. McTavish, Mr. J. Baldwin and Captain E. J. Quinn, R.A., the officials of the Hong Kong Football Association for 1928-29 were elected as follows:

President: Mr. R. M. Dyer.
Vice-Presidents: The Hon. Dr.

"BLANKED OUT."

CLUB'S EXPERIENCE WITH
THE "DRAGONS."

LOCAL BASEBALL LEAGUE.

The Hong Kong Baseball Club lost to the South China "Dragons" by three runs on Saturday in the senior baseball league.

The Chinese, having the game well in hand from the start, did not exert themselves. The Club were completely off form and had the unhappy experience of being the first side to suffer a blank-out game this season.

Three runs were scored by the "Dragons" in their first venture at bat. In the other five innings they were also blanked.

The teams lined up as follows:—

Club "Dragons."
Proulx 3b K. F. June
Burrell c. S. S. Lee
Muccio rf. R. Shim
Ruffin p. S. L. Lee
Owen Hughes 1b K. Chinn
Harris 2b W. H. Sling
Dugan ss. T. Chinn
Spary cf. Choy
Russalkoff lf. D. Chinn
Jester (sub.) lf.

Score by innings:—

Club	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
"Dragons"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Win For St. Joseph's.								

Establishing a comfortable lead of seven runs in the first two innings, St. Joseph's College signalled their initial appearance in the junior league by a decisive victory over the Kiara nine.

A feature of the match was a homer by Bautista who socked a fast one to left field in the fifth frame.

Score by inning:—

St. Joseph's	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Kiara	6	8	0	0	1	0	6	18
Senior Fixtures.								

The remaining fixtures in the senior division are as follows:—

July 8, 4 p.m., Filipino Club v U.S. Navy.
July 15, 4 p.m., S. C. Dragons, v Filipino Club.
July 16, 4 p.m., Hong Kong Baseball Club v U.S. Navy.
July 22, 4 p.m., Filipino Club v Hong Kong Baseball Club.
July 23, 4 p.m., S. C. Dragons v U.S. Navy.

GORDON BENNETT.

AMERICA WINS FOR CLASSIC.

Washington, Saturday.
The United States army balloon, piloted by Captain Kepner, has been declared the winner of the Gordon Bennett balloon race out of twelve competitors. It travelled 461 miles. The German piloted by Hugo Kaulen was second going 459 miles, and the French balloon piloted by Charles Dollfus was then, drifting 448 miles.

Old lady (who is making her first appearance at a football match): "What are these lads chasing a little ball like that for?" Her enthusiastic son: "To see who can place it in the net first." Old lady: "That would be quite easy if they would get out of each other's way."

R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., LL.D., Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E.

Chairman: Mr. R. Hall.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. W. E. Hollands.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. G. T. May. Councillors: Captain A. W. Austin, M.C., M.M., Messrs. F. W. Black, H. K. Lee, J. H. Lawrence, J. McCubbin, J. Ormiston, F. Smith.

In all probability, Captain Austin and another Army representative will be on the Council, additional to those duly elected. In that case there will be a vacancy (vice Captain Austin) on the Council. The composition of the Council strikes one as being very representative of Club interests generally.

Last season's record—with its wonderful contributions to local charities—cannot in the natural order of things be expected to be improved but the officials elected have a splendid opportunity to maintain the high standard reached.

"JULY 4" GAMES.

HOW THE BIG BASEBALL
TEAM FARED.

WEEK'S LEAGUE RESULTS.

Results are to hand of the "big" baseball matches played in America on July 4, Independence Day. Several games were double-headers. The two New York clubs, the Giants and Yankees, each won and lost one game that day, the Giants before their own fans, and the Yankees at Washington.

Similar fortune befell other clubs, except Cincinnati in the National League (who won away) and Philadelphia in the American League.

Game Scores.

New York, Saturday.
Major league baseball results of the week are as follows:—

National League.

June 30:	New York 7	Boston 4
	Brooklyn 12	Philadelphia 4
	St. Louis 3	Pittsburgh 4
	Cincinnati 5	Chicago 7

July 1:

Brooklyn 7	Boston 8
St. Louis 0	Pittsburgh 2
Cincinnati 4	Chicago 1

July 2:

Boston 4	Philadelphia 3
Cincinnati 2	Chicago 4

July 3:

New York 8	Brooklyn 7
St. Louis 5	Chicago 13
Boston 5	Philadelphia 6
Pittsburgh 0	Cincinnati 15

July 4:

New York 3	Brooklyn 8
Boston 5	Philadelphia 2
Pittsburgh 0	Cincinnati 10
St. Louis 11	Chicago 6
" 9	" 16

American League.

June 30:	New York 11	Boston 7
	Philadelphia 7	Washington 4
	Detroit 11	St. Louis 3
	Chicago 4	Cleveland 8
	" 6	" 2

July 1:

New York 12	Philadelphia 6
Washington 8	Boston 4
Detroit 7	St. Louis 2
Chicago 2	Cleveland 5

July 2:

Washington 6	New York 7
Philadelphia 4	Boston 7
Chicago 5	St. Louis 7
Detroit 5	Cleveland 6

July 3:

Washington 5	New York 2
Chicago 4	St. Louis 11
Philadelphia 5	Boston 0
Detroit 11	Cleveland 3

July 4:

Philadelphia 5	Boston 0
Washington 8	Cleveland 9

* double-header.

—Reuter's American Service.

SCHOONERS' RACE.

FIVE BOATS TAKE PART FOR SPANISH KING'S PRIZE.

New York, Yesterday.

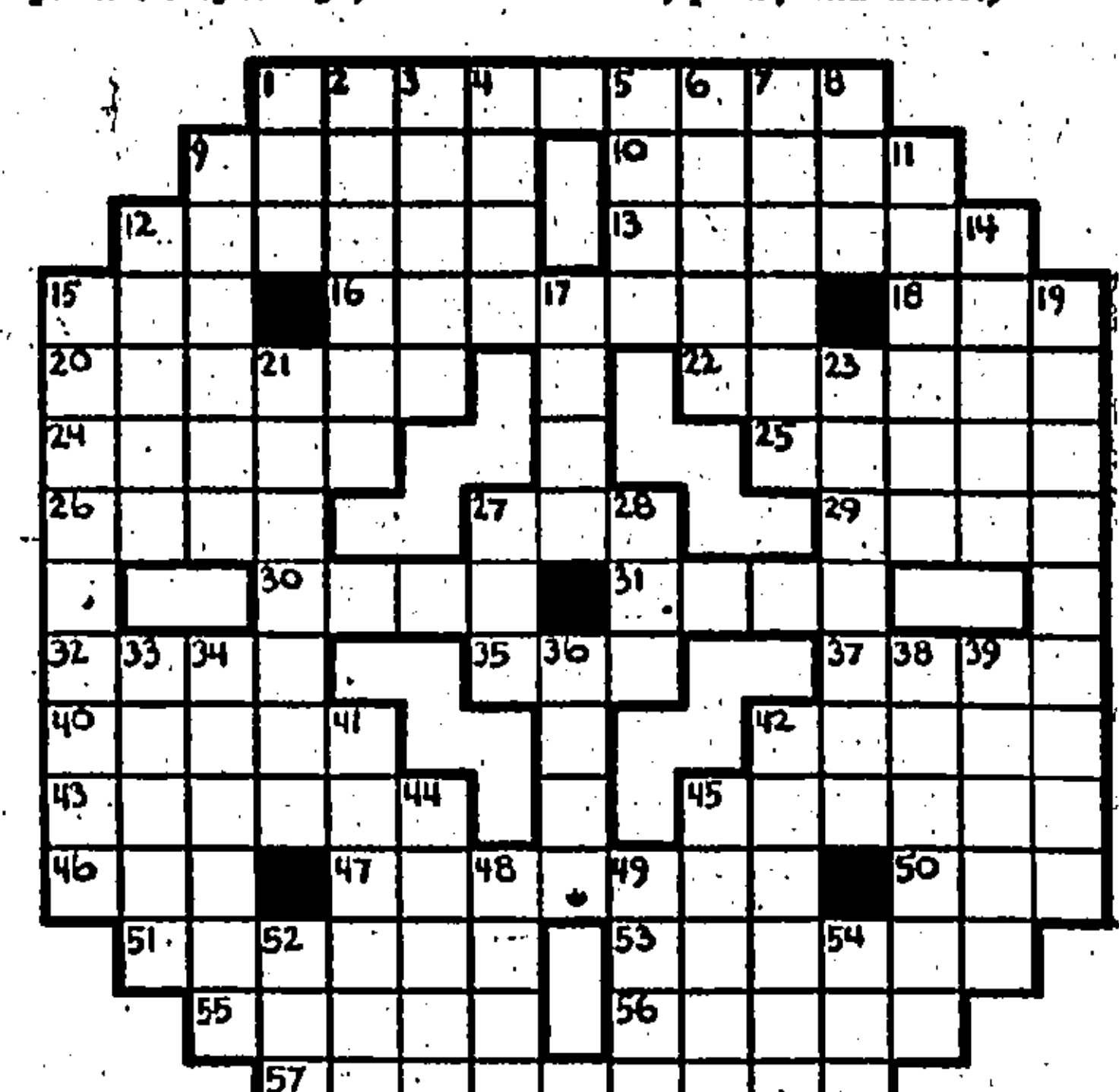
Five larger schooners, "Guinevere," "Atlantic," "Elena," "Zodiac" and "Azara" all between 118 and 195 feet long, started on a trans-Atlantic yacht race for the cup presented by King Alfonso.

The "Atlantic," belonging to Cornelius Vanderbilt, once won the German Emperor's Cup twenty-three years ago in a race from New York to the Lizard. She completed the course in 12 days 4 hours.—Reuter's American Service.

Scarborough. — Alechin, the world's chess champion, recently gave his first exhibition of simultaneous play in England since he became champion through his defeat of Capablanca. With apparent ease the champion defeated 24 players and drew the game against Dawbarn, of Liverpool.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



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HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL (Cont.)	VERTICAL (Cont.)
1-Forty-five degrees east of north	42-Pertaining to the kidneys	11-Seesaw
2-Playful name for "Rose"	43-System of superstitious rites	12-Shallow
3-Cause to swell	44-Immobility	13-Sign
4-Flexible	45-Period of time	14-Mindful
5-Principal island in Malay Archipelago	46-Bear up	15-To the inside of
6-Liquid measure of Europe	47-Vulgar person	16-Filled with uncertainty
7-One who remiles	48-Depreciated	17-Participle
8-Australian bird	49-Small things	18-Merry
9-Sounded a horn	50-Sharp implement (pl.)	19-Admire greatly
10-Mitigate	51-Not otherwise provided for (abbr.)	20-Rough play
11-Linger	52-Fish-hawk	21-Makes into law
12-Small bird (pl.)	53-Irritated	22-Scandinavian myths
13-Otherwise	54-Abound	23-The administering of medicines in regular doses
14-Shake slightly	55-Recedes	24-Revolve
15-Pertaining to Celts	56-Drum-furnishing plant	25-European blackbird
16-Likewise	57-Nice discernment	26-Drivel
17-Sharp implement (pl.)	58-Attempt	27-Paranial fairy
18-Otherwise	59-Command	28-Death of a person
19-Nice discernment	60-Wasted time	29-Pollish
20-Becomes sunburnt		30-Borrowful

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES
Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and then in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

DEAN'S WARNING.

WHERE CATHOLICISM FAILS.

"UNHOLY MEDDLING."

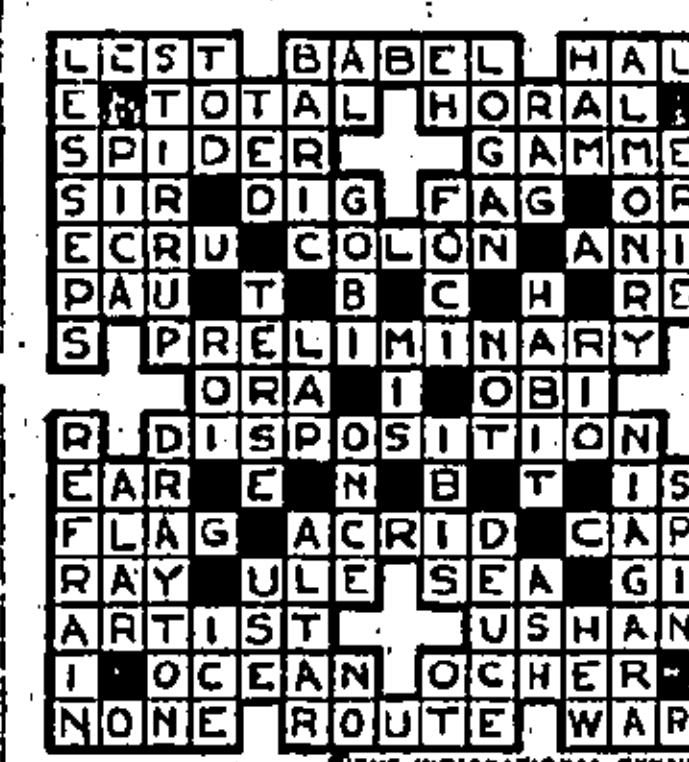
Dean Inge, speaking of perversions of Catholicism and Protestantism at Westminster Abbey during the Institution of Civil Engineers Charter Centenary service, said that the weakness of Catholicism lay in the substitution of poetic for scientific standards of truth, which broke down the barrier that ought to divide fact from fancy.

"The contest between the two types," he said, "is brought home to all who, as I have done, have interested themselves in social hygiene, heredity, and kindred subjects. We find that, with hardly an exception, no Catholic will touch our work with his little finger. They think that all such inquiries into heredity and so on are prying into sacred things; the mysteries of marriage and birth are things taboo. Better that lunatics and criminals should multiply than that a profane hand shall be laid upon the Ark. But, on the other hand, there are scientific men working on these lines on the Continent—one of them I cannot but regret to see, is now being honoured in this country—who in their experiments and researches have thrown overboard all that decent people regard as sacred."

Two Sides.

"They have shown plainly how great the dangers are of meddling with these matters without any sense of their sacredness and mystery."

SATURDAY'S SOLUTION.



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"On one side we find people, from a false idea of delicacy, refusing to learn things that everybody ought to know about on this side of Nature, refusing to touch moral and sanitary reform, and allowing their children to face the temptations of youth unwarmed, because their notion of holiness forbids them to touch the veil that conceals ugly things. On the other side, we know, alas! that there are many—I fear, an increasing number—who do not acknowledge the sanctity of these associations, who think it no shame to profane the sacraments of love, and who regard the marriage vow—the most solemn and sacred obligation into which men or women ever enter—as a tie which can be snapped without shame or scruple, at the bidding of a love which should more truly be called lust. Love is impossible without the sense of holiness."

In another passage he said that the cult of ugliness in public worship, which until lately was conspicuous in many Nonconformist chapels, was an unnatural attempt to break the right and proper association between religion and art.

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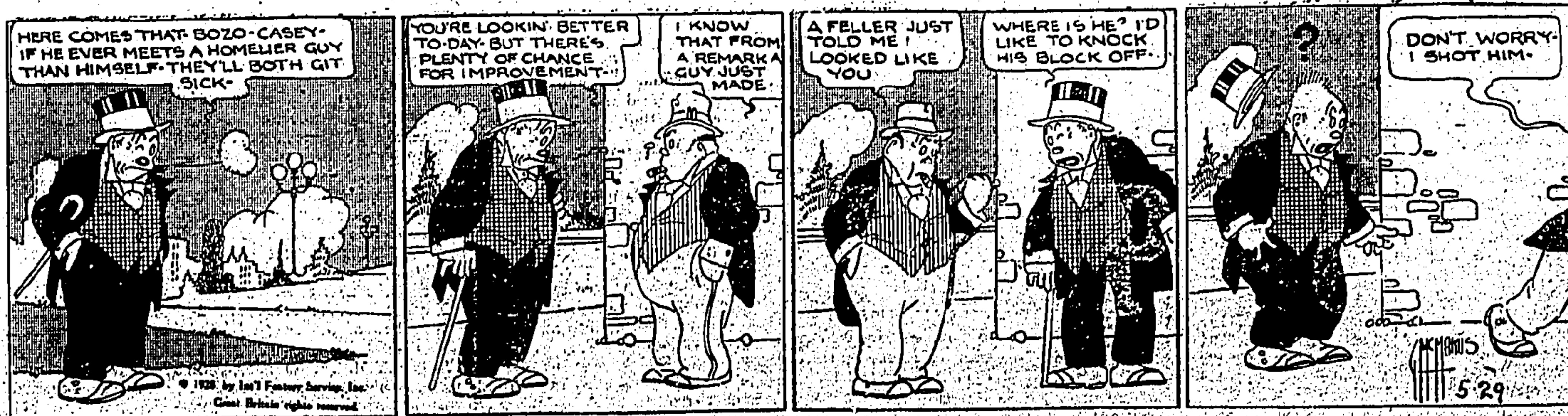
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CHINA'S PROBLEMS.

BRITAIN AND THE NATIONALISTS: RECOGNITION.

JAPAN'S STAND.

[By H. Wilson Harris.]

The unexpected happens strangely often in China, but all the likelihood is that by the time this article is in print the Chinese Nationalist armies will be either in possession of Peking or else standing at the city's very gates. Whose armies will be in that coveted position is another matter. It may be Feng Ye-hsiang's. It may be Chiang Kai-shek's. It may, though less probably be Yen Hsi-shan's.

The departure of Chang Tso-lin means the opening of a new chapter in China's history, but it is far from near the end of China's troubles. The first critical question that arises is whether the victors can hold together. It will be contrary to all Chinese precedent if they do, and the danger of a new internecine warfare is the greater in that there has so far appeared no outstanding figure capable of assuming command of a situation almost shattering in its possibilities—involving as it does the destinies of four hundred million people.

Of the three principal enemies of the Peking Government, Yen Hsi-shan, the Model Tuchen, or Governor of Shansi Province is probably the ablest, but it will mean a new era in China when ability in itself opens the doors of office.

THE ARMY LEADERS.

Problem the first, therefore, is whether the Nationalists can maintain some sort of cohesion and get up something reasonably resembling a table government in Peking. The semi-independent local governments at Canton and Hankow can be ignored for the moment. The question is between triple co-operation and triple rivalry on the part of the three army leaders.

Problem the second arises out of this, and concerns Western Powers a good deal more than China itself. When will the moment arrive for diplomatic recognition to be transferred from the tottering Northern to the triumphant Southern Government? A decision on such a point is always difficult to make.

If an external Power—Great Britain, for example—recognises a revolutionary Government in any country too soon it is by that very act substantially strengthening such a Government's hand, and to that extent exerting influence over the country's internal affairs. But if the revolutionaries continue their success a moment must come when no alternative remains but to recognize them as the Government exerting effective control.

OUTSIDE THE GREAT WALL.

Problem the third concerns the future of Manchuria. That territory, whence the last royal house in China, the Manchus, came, lies outside the Great Wall and does not form one of the 18 provinces constituting what is rather contentiously called "China proper."

There are a good many reasons for this detachment. The provinces outside the Great Wall—Outer and Inner Mongolia and Manchuria—have suffered heavily (if suffering it be) from foreign penetration, mainly Russian in Mongolia and mainly Japanese in Manchuria. Partly for that reason and partly for others the control of Peking over these regions has become shadowy. In Manchuria in particular Chang Tso-lin has been virtually an independent dictator, living on relations which stern Chinese patriots would call compromising with Japan.

Japan's economic interests in Manchuria are extensive, centring mainly in the Southern Manchurian Railway, which she operates on a 99-year lease, and its allied systems, though her hold over the mineral and agricultural wealth of the country is great too. Manchuria is never likely to return to anything like full allegiance to Peking. It will at best be a kind of autonomous satrapy, and the central government will be well advised to leave it at that.

JAPAN'S STAND.

But it is the immediate future, not the ultimate destiny, of Manchuria that arouses anxiety. The Japanese are taking a clear stand, not so much on their rights as on their interests there. There are determined the peace shall be kept on Manchurian soil.

Now the preservation of peace is always desirable, but the Chinese may reasonably claim that they are as much entitled to fight on their own ground as, say, Irishmen, if they want to. The Japanese say No. They need a peaceful Manchuria to develop and trade in, and they have issued a warning to the Chinese, Chang Tso-lin in particular, to keep their war to the south of the Great Wall. Manchuria is declared out of bounds for war-makers. The situation is delicate, and the Japanese, who so far have behaved with considerable propriety, will need to maintain that

CHANNEL BRIGADE.

HALF A DOZEN GIRLS MAY COMPETE THIS YEAR.

GOLD CUP PRIZE.

Miss Beatrice Spears, a sixteen-year-old girl, will be among the swimmers who will attempt to conquer the English Channel this year. Public interest in the attempt will be increased by Dover's gift of a Gold Cup for the first person who swims from Dover to France.

Another newcomer is likely to be Miss Liddle Sharp, a London girl who is training at Brighton under the supervision of Mr. Jabez Wolfe.

Other London contestants are Miss Millie Hudson, Miss Ivy Hawke, and Miss Parker. Miss Parker is to be trained at Cape Grisnez by Mr. Tom Burgess.

It is understood that Mrs. Ivy Gill, of Sheffield, who swam from the French side to Dover last year, will also compete for the Dover Gold Cup.

Miss Beatrice Spears, of Deal, is in the water almost daily, and her father is 'hopeful' of her success. Mr. Billie Kellingley, the trainer at Dover and Deal, speaks highly of her pluck and stamina.

An Egyptian Aspirant.

Others mentioned as probable contestants are Helmi, an Egyptian, who has previously tried his luck, and Mrs. Weidman, of Dover. The great achievement last year of Mr. E. H. Temme, the London clerk, who was successful at his first attempt, is still talked about in Channel swimming circles. He intends to make another attempt this year, starting from the South Foreland.

Among others probably to make the attempt will be a Yorkshireman, Mr. A. J. Fellowes, of Rotherham, who trained at Dover last year, and Mr. Frank Perks, of Birmingham, who was nearly successful in 1926.

Mr. A. J. Luscombe, a Devonshire swimmer, is to make another attempt.

It is improbable that Mrs. Clemington Corson, the American, who succeeded in crossing in 1926, will take part in the contests.

The intentions this season of Miss Mercedes Gleitze are not yet known, but in swimming circles at Dover it is believed that she will try to swim from the English side to France.

Witnesses. The majority of swimmers who have conquered the Channel have started from the French side. People acquainted with the tides and cross currents in the Channel are agreed that the feat of swimming across from the English side is more difficult than from Cape Grisnez.

The conditions governing the Dover Gold Cup are, briefly:—

(1) A witness or witnesses appointed by the Mayor's Committee must accompany each competitor, whose report must be in the form of a statutory declaration.

(2) Not less than six hours' notice of the time and place of an intended start must be given to the Chief Constable of Dover at the police station.

(3) The timing should be carried out by the witness or witnesses appointed by the Committee, and each competitor shall be responsible for seeing that it is checked.

The rule for independent witnesses being on board will be welcomed by Channel competitors themselves.

attitude resolutely throughout if trouble is to be avoided.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Problem the fourth, ultimately by far the most important of all, is how the world, generally, and Great Britain in particular, is to meet the new Chinese Government. It is clear that when once the world recognises a Nationalist Government it must do it without reserves.

Nationalist diplomats will be accredited to Western capitals. A Nationalist nominee will represent his country at Geneva. If he wants to raise the clash between Japanese and Chinese at Tsinanfu before the League Council he will be entirely in order in so doing.

All this flows naturally from a Nationalist occupation of Peking. But much more than mere recognition by Western Powers will be needed if a difficult and critical situation is to be eased.

The Chinese tend to regard the West, and particularly Great Britain, as their enemy. It is not the average Englishman has distinctly friendly feelings towards China. The conciliatory declarations made by Sir Austen Chamberlain in his Note of December, 1926, accurately reflected the temper of the country. If a new Chinese administration is to start out on its precarious voyage it will carry with it the sincerely good wishes of Great Britain, but means ought to be found to make that unmistakably clear.—Daily News and Westminster Gazette.

"OLD ODELL"

THE SAVAGE CLUB AND THE CHARTERHOUSE.

FASCINATING PERSONALITY.

A veteran playgoer has written the following appreciation of Mr. E. J. Odell, whose death was reported recently.

A weird, upright, semi-gaunt figure, living to himself and for himself, E. J. Odell—I never knew his Christian names—has figured on the stage in on-and-off fugitive fashion for more than 60 years, though the later generations had known him only as "Bohemian," by nature and by profession.

Everybody moving in club and Masonic circles had heard him at some time or other. Impulsive, petulant, irascible, he rather belied, in practice, the venerableness of his exterior. Yet there was a curious, ineradicable, fascinating quaintness about him. Before the Charterhouse fished him as a permanency in the Post Office Directory, it was a sort of drawing-room exercise for his acquaintances to discover "where Odell lived," and many are the humorous stories told of baffling attempts to solve the problem.

The "ancient" was wise enough to regard the members of the Savage Club as his best friends, and he clung to them to the last. Some years since there was a rift within the lute, trouble arising over a book of reminiscences Odell was to publish under the club's auspices—and which never saw the light.

The comedian was forbidden the premises, but he took a mild revenge by patrolling the ample pavement in front of his former haunt. So a wagg called it "Odell-phi," instead of Adelphi-terrace, and the asperities of the conflict were soothed.

IMITATORS REBUKED. Bearded as "the par," the appearance of the actor on a platform was bound to inspire a certain amount of awe and respect. Younger folk were particularly impressed by him, and the effect was heightened by the old man's terrific delivery of humorous recitations. His opening of a popular "backwoods" poem:—

I always thinks, when Bill Jinks drinks,

The gate o' hell's ajar!

gave you a cold and creepy feeling down the spine. On the other hand, the address of Laurence to his dog, the story of the amateur actor appearing at Richmond—

The train set out from Waterloo With quite a score of passengers, To see our dauntless hero do

A comedy of Massinger's,—and the immortal "Cruise of the Calabar" never became wearisome.

Odell angrily resented imitations of himself, or copying of the recitations he affected. I shall never forget his vituperative indignation on catching the late Ben Nathan giving a "slight suggestion of Mr. Odell."

I cannot say when Odell went upon the stage, yet I can honestly aver that no man ever played a wider range of parts than he, and none ever figured under more London managements. When a small boy in the country and giving my mind to the enjoyment of my earliest pantomimes, I recollect that there was a production of "Robinson Crusoe," with Rosina Rance, the widow of Sir Frank Burnand, as Liberty; Odell as Daddy Pigtail; and Robert Pateman as Friday.

Even at this date of 1863, Odell was an "old man" impersonator, playing Polonius to the Hamlet of James Fernandez and the Ophelia of Louise Diddear. A "stock" player never had cause to complain of a lack of variety in his work, and he ranged over the customary wide field. Dentatus to the Virginus of Tom King, King Duncan, Doggrass in "Black-Eyed Susan," Melchthal in "William Tell," Antonio in "The Wife," Sam Sculler in "My Poll and my Partner Joe"—these were a few of early Odellisms.

A few years later he became a favourite character and pantomime player in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and when he, at last, trod the London boards he had fairly gone through the full experiences of a country actor whose amount of work was in strange disproportion to the smallness of his income.

Those remembering Odell only after he had grown to be an expert in Bohemianism are unaware of his early versatility. Nothing came amiss to him, and to him no theatre door was closed. I recall him as Fatout in "Chilperic" at the Lyceum in 1870, what time the composer Herve played the lead in his own opera; as Silas Cuffing, the wicked lawyer, in "Clitella," at the Olympic; Sterling in an English adaptation of "Alexandre Dumas' "Edmond Kean," at the departed Holborn; Job Trotter in "Pickwick," wherein Henry Irving played Jingle on the night he made his ill-fated reputation in "The Bells"; Painwood in "Raising the Wind" to Irving's Jeremy Diddler; Trayman to the Buckingham of

BRITISH IN FRANCE.

EMPLOYEES TO BE LIMITED.

RECIPROCAL TERMS.

Of late the French authorities, who hitherto have shown an almost unstinted hospitality, have begun to exercise reprisals against the Tibetan-like exclusiveness applied by Great Britain upon French subjects seeking employment, temporary or permanent, in Great Britain. It became evident from certain awkward incidents at French ports, and the danger to the large body of British bank clerks and other workers in France, that some arrangement would have to be made.

Such an arrangement was signed not long ago between the British and French Departments of Labour. It represents a considerable tightening up of French practice and a slight relaxation of British severity, a Paris correspondent informs the "Manchester Guardian."

Parity of Conditions. The first class affected is that of "student employees"—young people up to thirty years of age who wish to enter the one or the other country to learn the language or study a business or profession by earning their livelihood in it in some minor capacity, such as young waiters, student apprentices, or clerks. In all, not more than five hundred of this class will be allowed to enter either country each year, and then only for twelve months.

The next cases is that of immigrants seeking permanent employment. Here the French practice will be assimilated to the British. Banks and other business-houses will be permitted to employ British or French subjects, as the case may be, to the degree that such employees are shown to be essential to the conduct of business. A similar parity of conditions will be applied to women domestic servants, teachers of languages, actors, and music-hall artists. The arrangement will not apply to orchestral players, who, of course, cannot pretend to be irreplaceable by nationals of the country.

Ban on Nurses.

Nurses will only be allowed on condition of irreplaceability. It is, therefore, not unlikely that the large number of invalids from Britain who go to the South of France accompanied by British nurses will, in future, find difficulties or be forced to employ French nurses.

It was pointed out by a British Labour Ministry official that if the representative of a French or any other foreign newspaper in London requires an assistant colleague he is bound to apply to the Ministry of Labour for a permit. It is to be hoped that such an unnecessary condition will not now be applied to British journalists in Paris.

Henry Neville in W. G. Will's play of that name; Reuben Haines in "Dan! Druce, Blacksmith," with Herman Vezin, at the Haymarket—an admirable performance; Munder in Wilkie Collins's "The Dead Secret"; Moses to the Lady Teazle of Ada Cavendish, at the St. James's; and the Rev. William Brookhurst in James Wilkes's "Jane Eyre," at the vanished Park Theatre. But his energies ranged far beyond these.

COVENT GARDEN IN 1867. The Adelphi had picked him up many years previously for Lady Margery in "The Mistletoe Bough," and the Globe had "presented" him as the Melancholy Dame in a travesty of Poole's "Hamlet." On one occasion, in 1880, at the Imperial, he appeared as Malvolio with Herbert Tree and other celebrities in the cast, and he was the last survivor of the cast seen at Covent Garden in 1867, when Offenbach's "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" was performed in English for the first time in this country.

"HALF A POUND." In his later career he was prone to exaggeration and over-acting, and those who saw him in "The Ruling Passion" at the Standard, clinging to the ear of a balloon wherein the heroine was escaping while the "villain still pursued her," will vividly recall the extraordinary figure he cut.

Numerous anecdotes—some of an acrid character—are told of the departed comedian. In one case he invited a club member to spirituous refreshment, but withdrew the offer "now, I see his face." He never referred to half a sovereign, but always to "half a pound." In many respects he was a soured man, and there was a legend that an early family affliction had warped his disposition.

The fengpiao (the notes issued by the Fengtien military authorities) are increasing in value, states a report to the Chinese press. Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang is said to be borrowing \$5,000,000 for the purpose of re-adjusting the Mukden financial market.

INVENTIONS.

FEWER "BRAIN WAVES" SINCE THE WAR.

ORGANISED RESEARCH.

In the course of a striking survey of invention since the war the Comptroller General Patents, in his report for 1927 issued as a Parliamentary White Paper, says that the greatest inventive activity is to be found in the chemical industries, reports the "Manchester Guardian."

The increase has been most marked in the domain of applied organic chemistry and especially in the manufacture of dyestuffs, the manufacture of synthetic drugs, and the catalytic syntheses of methyl alcohols, etc. Inventions relating to the manufacture and dyeing of artificial silk have been the subject of a large and increasing number of applications, and the utilisation of the product is reflected in many inventions directed to knitting, spinning, and weaving machinery and the finishing of fabrics.

Invention is active in connection with the production and economic use of fuels. The preparation of liquid fuels such as motor spirit by the destructive hydrogenation of coal under conditions of high pressure and temperature is a recent development. Advance is also being made in the low-temperature carbonisation of coal whereby a free burning smokeless fuel of high calorific value is obtained with a high yield of light and heavy oils as by-products. The problems relating to the burning of liquid and pulverized fuels in furnaces, the transfer of heat by direct radiation, the automatic control of furnaces, the generation of steam at increasingly high pressures, and the production of steam power plant of high thermal efficiency have attracted much attention.

In the electrical industries the increased application of electric power of industrial and domestic requirements has led to a rapid growth in applications. The post-war wireless boom caused a heavy rush of applications dealing with thermionic valves and valve-holders, inductances, condensers, and assistances, and although there has been a falling-off in respect of wireless accessories there is still much activity in connection with thermionic valves and loud-speakers, the latter also being of interest as applied to gramophones.

THE SIX-WHEELED VEHICLE.

In the transport industry an interesting development is that of the six-wheeled vehicle with twin driving axles for road and cross-country use. In motor-cars the adoption of four-wheel brakes and the problems arising therefrom have led to a marked development in the power application of brakes, especially by the utilisation of engine suction.

There is also much activity in the production of flexible body-work, the mass production of stamped metal bodies, devices for facilitating speed-changing operations, and the provision of anti-dazzle arrangements.

In aeronautics interesting developments are the metal construction of planes, the auto-gyro machine (an aeroplane supported by a system of freely rotating wings driven by the movement of the plane itself), and the use of slotted wings to give stability at low flying speeds. Inventions relating to ships and railways, apart from electric railways, are decreasing. Recent discussions in the Press and elsewhere have resulted in a revival of interest in totalisators. The success of the daylight reflector sign has led to many similar inventions relating to advertising.

The researches that have been made in recent years in such matters as ultra-violet radiations and vitamins have resulted in many applications concerned with medical and surgical appliances and the preparation of foods to supply deficiencies in vital ingredients. Interest is increasing in the preparation and purification of active extracts from animal glands and other organs.

LITTLE INVENTION IN DE-PRESSED TRADES.

Generally, it may be observed that invention has been active in the new and flourishing trades and quiet in the depressed industries. The advent of research associations and the increased research undertaken by large companies are responsible for the fact that the inventions based on patient research and investigation, which tend to promote a steady advance in the arts, are increasing in comparison with the inventions based on fortunate inspirations or brain waves, and resulting in less continuous progress in the arts. The specification accompanying the applications are becoming more complicated and more definitely scientific in character.

The boom in greyhound-racing is responsible for a large number of patent applications. In this

MOTHER HEROINE.

SAVES TWO DAUGHTERS AND LEAPS FROM WINDOW.

STAIRCASE COLLAPSE.

Thrilling escapes by three families and jumps from a window 30 feet from the ground by two girls and their mother, followed the discovery of a fire early one day last month, at the shop of F. Tartaglione, confectioner.

The families numbered ten persons. They were sleeping in rooms above the shop. Mr. F. Tartaglione, who is 70, went downstairs just after dawn to prepare the shop for opening. He found the basement blazing.

He tried to beat out the fire with his coat, but finding his attempts vain, he cried out to two employees in the yard for help. They rushed in, and finding their combined attempts also useless, endeavoured to drag the old man away.

He had been severely burned on the face before he would leave. The staircase leading to the upper rooms fell, a blazing mass. The families who, unaware of the danger, were sleeping above were trapped.

Mrs. Arbour, a married daughter of Mr. Tartaglione, who was with her husband and three children in a back bedroom, told an "Evening Standard" representative:—

"The first we knew of it was that we were all awakened by the dense smoke, which almost choked us. We escaped from the back as best we could by ladder. Although my husband tried, he could not reach the rest of the sleepers in the front of the house. I was sure they were trapped."

Cut Off by Flames.

A daughter-in-law, Mrs. Maude Tartaglione, a widow, who, with her two daughters, Iris and Stella, was sleeping on the top-floor front bedroom, was similarly awakened.

They were cut off by the rush of flames from below and the collapse of the staircase.

Mrs. Feltwell, aged 70, who keeps a shop opposite, said:—

"Mrs. Tartaglione cried out to me from the window, 'Oh, help me, please. There is a terrible fire. We cannot get out.' Another woman heard her, and fetched a blanket which five men held below the window."

"They told her to jump. First she dropped Stella, aged 6, then Iris, aged 4. They were caught safely. Then the mother jumped herself. She landed heavily and was taken to the Poplar Hospital, with injuries and shock."

Mr. and Mrs. Tartaglione, senior, were also taken to hospital.

THE UNLUCKY 13TH.

MAGISTRATE THINKS IT WILL BE SO FOR SOMEONE.

Thirty-nine men, arrested when the police raided the Terminus Working Men's Social Club, Irish-cook, Aldgate, were remanded until June 13, Mr. J. A. R. Cairns, the Thames Police Court magistrate.

Mr. Cairns remarked: "The thirteenth is going to be unlucky for someone."

Henry Sherman, manager of the club, Richard Bottles, the billiard marker at the club, and Barnett Diamond, the bar attendant, were charged with conducting and managing a gaming house. Thirty-six other men, all Jews of the artisan class, were charged with frequenting.

All the men were allowed bail.

A storm raged in the Nagasaki district last Tuesday and was accompanied by a heavy rainfall. As usual, Iwakawa-machi and neighbourhood (Urakami) was inundated, 120 houses being flooded for a time. The water subsided towards the evening, but fearing danger the local young men's associations and firemen were called out and kept watch throughout the night. During the height of the storm the shipping service in the harbour was stopped. In the neighbouring district traffic was interrupted on the Kuchinotsu Railway, owing to a fall of rocks on the track.

The Chinese papers report that Mr. A. H. F. Edwards, acting Inspector-General of Customs, has declined to hand over the Russian share of the Boxer Indemnity funds for educational purposes until the Nationalist Government consents to recognize its obligations, as well as the Inspector-General of Customs.

connection it is interesting to note that as early as 1893 a patent was granted for a mechanical hare, and electric hares were the subject of applications thirty years ago.

There were 35,469 applications for patents in 1927.

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STANDARD TIME.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong during July, 1928, standard time for the 120th meridian, East of Greenwich, is as follows:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset
10	5.45	7.11
11	5.46	7.11
12	5.46	7.11
13	5.47	7.11
14	5.47	7.11
15	5.48	7.11
16	5.48	7.10
17	5.48	7.10
18	5.49	7.10
19	5.49	7.10
20	5.50	7.09
21	5.50	7.09
22	5.50	7.08
23	5.51	7.08
24	5.51	7.07
25	5.51	7.07
26	5.52	7.06
27	5.53	7.06
28	5.53	7.05
29	5.53	7.05
30	5.54	7.04
31	5.54	7.04

MY EASIEST JOB. IN A COMMONWEALTH FREIGHTER. ONE OF THE CREW.

I never have to think of an answer when anyone asks what was the easiest job I ever had. The answer is so simple, for I once served six months in a Commonwealth Government cargo steamer. Exactly what the name of the steamer was, it might be prudent to see if it is going to be written about here—to withhold. It will be sufficient for a trade she never entered, to a design that would have suited no trade on earth; she was registered in a port she never visited, and had been given a name no sailor could pronounce; she was as awkward as a coal-hulk, and as difficult to steer as a bad-tempered ox. With all these faults—and several more—it is not to be wondered at that she lay at anchor off the place where she was launched until her cables twisted into such a mess they had to be shipped to free her, and her new plates above the waterline were red with rust, and green below with the slime of idly waiting there, and no one on earth could find for her a charter. . . . She was, in short, a typical unit of what was known as the Commonwealth Government's "E" fleet.

A MAIDEN VOYAGE.

It was on her maiden voyage, two years and a half after she was launched, that I shipped in her as A.B. at a wage of about \$16 a month, with extras. This happened in the busy sea port of Melbourne, and the first thing that had to be done with her was to get her away from her anchorage. That took three days. Then we put her into dry dock, and she barged into the dock gates as we have her in and stowed in three of her new plates, right under the engine-room. They had to be replaced before she could come out of dock, which meant a week's delay. "We spent the week putting stores aboard her—stores of all kinds imaginable—and in telling persistent chaps who drifted down in droves from the city that there weren't any jobs left in her. And the stores we put aboard that week were enough to last for a year, and such, to fit a fleet of tugs; we jammed in paint enough to paint the Federal Capital, and red lead enough to smear the Transcontinental railway; we left great rolls of canvas handy on top, where we could snip off a length now and then to make a sea bag, or to sell to some bumboat man when the mate wasn't looking. And food! I had been used to windjammers before this, where the food supplies for the voyage could easily be taken aboard by the ship's boy in half an hour. We jumped bags of flour, and sacks of spuds, and cases of milk, and meat, and tinned apples, and tinned pudding, and tinned fish, and goodness knows what else, up that Government ship's gangway for days on end, until I wondered if we were destined to carry coloured pilgrims in the East."

BUMBOAT MEN.

But the knowing ones who had been with the Commonwealth Line before winked hard and long when I asked any questions, and shouldered the burdens which the chief steward gave them with a cheerfulness that I never knew them to show on any other job all that voyage. Come to think of it, this was about the only real work that I can remember we did throughout the six months—except, of course, when we worked feverishly by night emptying as much of those stores as we could lay hands on over the side into the boats of waiting bumboat men in Puerto de la Luz, Port Said, Falmouth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and every other port where we could find them. This was a job, of course, for which we required the supervision of neither the chief steward nor the mate.

We loaded wheat at Port Lincoln and Wallaroo for Las Palmas for us. But before we began to get in the wheat we had to get to Lincoln, which was a task not unaccomplished without difficulty. To

with the steering gear, from long disuse, was so stiff when we were going down the broad highway which leads from Melbourne's docks to the sea that we got in the way of just about every vessel on it, causing the man at the wheel of a sheering barge to hurl language at us which was neither complimentary nor polite, and the skipper of a ketch coming in from Tasmania to fly off at an angle into a nearby creek, to avoid our clumsy bow. The engines, too, were so stiff that they groaned with difficulty, and it was not until long after we had passed through Melbourne's Eads that the new ship touched a speed greater than five knots. However, the weather was good, and we came to Port Lincoln. The only thing of interest on that part of the voyage was that we did what we never did again—we over-

hauled and passed another vessel! But it was a little brigantine, becalmed.

A BAD DAY.

When we left Wallaroo we were supposed to have sufficient coal to see us to Cape Town, which was to be the next stop. But the 18 firemen found that they had to pitch so much coal under those water tube boilers to keep them going, and we were so long getting across the Australian Bight, that by the time we were in the vicinity of Albany, the old man judged it prudent to put in to replenish the bunkers. We were there a day, and it was one of the worst days the crew knew that voyage. There they were, anchored within a cable of several houses of liquid cheer, and not a soul could get ashore. But they made up for it later.

Going across from Albany to Cape Town was a thoroughly miserable experience. The westerlies shrieked around us day and night, and great seas fell over the bows and made the steel decks slippery and dangerous. Not that we minded that much; we lived aft, and didn't have to go on deck except when it was absolutely necessary. We never went on the foredeck in that weather; the lookout was kept from the bridge.

AT CAPE TOWN.

There was something to worry us, however; steamer developed a leak. Faulty riveting was the cause of it, and the water used to pour into her 'twendecks amidships. There were three A.B.'s in each of the three watches—one at the wheel, one on lookout, and one asleep in the galley—and the spare man spent most of the time in the Southern Indian Ocean down on his hands and knees with a carbide lamp in the 'twendecks, scooping up dirty water with a flattened condensed milk tin into a bucket. When the bucket was full he had to carry it up the stokehold ladder and pitch the mess out on deck. But the leak was not serious, though it did a great deal of damage to the wheat in the after holds. We were 28 days from Albany to the Cape. I've known sailing ships—coming the other way, of course—do it in 14, and even less. We spent three days in Cape Town—not that it was necessary to spend all that time there taking in bunkers for the run to Las Palmas, but one of the firemen got foul of the police, and had to spend two days as the guest of the Government. The others, of course, would not leave without him, and there we were. Nor was any work done aboard the ship during that time. The mate had looked forward to the short spell in port to get things a bit shipshape after the knocking about in the Southern Indian; but long before we left his only hope in life was that we would get to sea again so that he could get some sense out of the crew. Nothing could be done, of course. The crew were quite within their "rights" in not working in port. Their award provided that they should receive four hours' leave—four working hours—for every week spent at sea, and thus there was over two days leave due to each of them. Nor did they intend to go to sea again until they got it. . . . And was this not a Government ship? They were taxpayers, and they had paid their share towards her construction.

THE POKER SCHOOL.

From Cape Town to Las Palmas was one glorious laze. I had never known such a holiday in all my life. I'd been used to hauling around the yards to every breeze that came—and hauling them around, too, to a devil of a lot that never came—and to thinking a ship lucky if she made the non-stop run from Melbourne to the Channel, via Cape Horn, in less than four months; four months of hard, dangerous, and incessant toil, for 12, 14, 16 hours a day, and sometimes 24. But in our Government steamer we were, on deck eight hours a day, and we worked not at all. There was, of course, the stock job of hanging on to the end of a holystone on the wooden deck of the lower bridge, or of fooling about with the life boat gear, and sometimes one of the daymen would smear a bit of red lead over the place where it was most likely to be smudged off. But we knew we didn't really have to work—were we not taxpayers?—and the poker school in the firemen's mess-room flourished.

SOLD THE SHIP!

At Las Palmas the messboy sold the ship for 200 pesetas to a bumboat man on the wharf, and the bumboat man threatened to have the skipper arrested when he would not give delivery. (Not very long after that, by the way, the Government sold her, and didn't get much more.) The messboy was himself sold when an old Jew in the Buteroad, Cardiff, on whose shop was the intriguing sign of "Foreign money exchanged here," told him pesetas had slumped, and were worth only a halfpenny, and gave him eight shillings for the lot. If one bumboat man made a bad bargain, however, there were hundreds who didn't. As the ship had called there only for orders, and might have to go on anywhere from Belfast to Bremerhaven, at a moment's notice, the old man

wouldn't allow anyone ashore. The boats were amidships, and he and the mates watched them. But they couldn't trick us. We sold everything out of the after peak to the bumboat men for about a hundredth of its value, on the stipulation that they should smuggle us ashore. This they did, and we landed in Las Palmas from underneath great heaps of bananas and such in the bumboat men's craft. We didn't go aboard again until the next day, the intervening period being spent—well, that's a story of its own. Ten mounted gendarmes escorted us ashore, and the old man logged the lot of us a day's pay as soon as we got to sea.

But what did we care? We'd got it back—with a mate wanted anything done. We'd demand overtime, and see that we got it.

LITTLE LASSIES.

There were no orders for our steamer at Las Palmas, so we went on to Falmouth to see if there were any there. There weren't, and we lay there a week. In the end we were sent around to a place called Gatheshead, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, where we lay three weeks at a wharf with a great flour mill at the end of it, where hundreds of trim little lassies worked, and there were two hostels not 100 yards away. Some of the little lassies used to come down in the dinner hour to stare at the ship from Australia, and to wish that they, too, were away in that sunny country where life wasn't hemmed in by pitheads and coal ganties. The messboy used to stare back, and wish he could stay in the place, despite the coal ganties. . . .

There was scarcely a stroke of work done in that vessel while we lay at Gatheshead—not even a Government stroke. We slung stages over the side to paint her, but nearly all the grey paint had been sold in Las Palmas, and anyway, no one had the slightest intention of doing any work—except the unfortunate mate. It was not his fault that the crew was in control; it was a misfortune which he never failed to lament at every opportunity—out of hearing of the crew. One day it was necessary to shift the wheat. The wheat was out, and we had to go under the gantries to take in bunkers. But there was no one on deck to take in the mooring lines, or to drive the winches, or to do anything else that should have been done. Most of the crew were lying in their bunks.

"TURN OUT!"

Along came the mate, irate of eye, stormy of gesture. He belted out the word "Turn out!"

"Come on, you fellows," he called. "Turn to and do a bit."

No one moved. The mate yelled again, various adjectives being apparent in his conversation on this occasion.

A weak-chested young chap from Woolloomooloo turned restlessly in his bunk.

"Shay," he muttered. "Tell that messboy to tell that man to go 'way, there's a good fellow."

He was addressing the messboy. No one else was in a fit state to be addressed.

The messboy walked leisurely to the scuttle, and returned with the message that the mate wanted to know "if the gentlemen from the fo'cal would please be kind enough to shift the adjectival ship?"

"Tell 'im," said the man from Woolloomooloo, turning over in his bunk again. "Tell 'im to shift 'er 'is adjectival self. We'd as taxpayers pay 'im for!"

And the mate, with the assistance of the bos'n, one of the A.B.'s, who was more or less sober, and a couple of longshoremen, had to shift her himself.

A HOT PLACE.

If the "Australians" from Paradise-street and Poplar—there were only three people in the ship who were born in Australia; there is nothing more difficult than for the Australian youth to go to sea—had painted the city of Gatheshead as red as its tolerant constabulary would permit, they dyed the neighbourhood of the Buteroad a flaming crimson. The constabulary of that neighbourhood are used to the ways of the men who follow the sea; but to their ways as much money as

trouble. In our Australian steamer had been manned by Australians, used to Australian conditions, and with something to be proud of when they saw the Jack and Stars floating over the stern—well, things would probably have been very different. But she wasn't. Most of her crew consisted of fellows who had run from Limejuice steamers in Melbourne and Sydney, and had been able to get into a union which consisted largely of their class long before they came to Australia; once in the union, they weren't long in drifting into jobs. And once in jobs, where the pay and the conditions were something that had formerly been beyond their wildest dreams, there was no holding them. Night after night the dreary Bute dock of Cardiff echoed and re-echoed to the shouts of our "Australians" as cabs spilled them to the roadway, and they yelled for someone to row them out to the ship. Two of them swam out once, and it nearly sobered them.

"AUSTRALIANS."

From Cardiff we went to an out-landish place called Djibouti, in French Somali Land, selling what remained of the ship's stores at Port Said on the way. While we put out our coal, those of the crew who weren't in hospital with malaria were kept under the close surveillance of the authorities, who didn't intend that that particular spot on the earth should be painted any redder than it already was. It was hot in this place—hotter than the Persian Gulf—and we refused either to live in the ship or to work. We demanded that should be kept in an hotel ashore; and, of course, our demands were acceded to. But I, for one, would not blame the harassed mate of that Commonwealth freighter if he were filled with a fenshild glee when he saw almost all of us carried away, not many days later, either to the hospital or the calaboose. And there we remained until the ship was ready to leave. Looking back now, I'm not sure that I should have called this voyage the easiest job I ever had. I might better have been called the laziest. . . . Whatever name I give it, however, it will always remain one of the most interesting—A. J. Villiers in "Tasmanian Mail."

The Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin (according to the Chinese press) has lodged a strong protest with Gen. Fu Tao-yi, the Garrison Commissioner of that port, against the anti-Japanese propaganda campaign which is being conducted in the native city of Tientsin.

According to the Chinese press, the Shantung Provincial Government is negotiating for a loan of \$500,000 for repairs to the Yellow River dykes.

BRIGHTON TOWN "BRINGING THE DOWNS TO THE SEA." MOTOR CAPITAL.

For a week Brighton has been preening itself and spreading its new tail, a tail of many colours, which extends over twenty-five miles. Greater Brighton, of which we have heard rumours for so long, has now been born. And what will become of this new city? What is its future?

A representative of The London "Observer" asked that question of Mr. Harry Preston, who told him a tale of motor-cars. It would seem that the motor-car has made the new Brighton inevitable, and the motor-car will control its future. For in these petrol days why should a seaside resort be content to be a seaside resort? What need is there to live on the front in order to have your morning bath when ten minutes in a motor-car will bring you in from the Downs? They have brought the Downs down to Brighton.

THE BUNGALOID DANGER.

And, thanks to the motor-car, Mr. Preston says, Brighton can now offer you two kinds of air and two cures at once: there is the air of the Downs, and then, ten minutes in a motor-car, and the air of the sea. The air of the Downs is a tonic, and Mr. Preston holds that it is a sovereign remedy for insomnia; the air of the sea has many virtues which have been patent to all men since they were discovered by George IV. The authorities of the new Brighton will consider the Downs an important part of their dominion. "It may be that we shall run motor-cars over them," Mr. Preston said, "to make them more accessible to our visitors"—to make their part in the Brighton cure more effective.

The authorities would have powers, too, to check the bungalow growths which threaten to destroy the Downs' beauty. He spoke gravely of the danger there might be in a development of the Downs which was apart from the development of Brighton; but under the new regime Brighton can be self-sufficing and even have power over the region whence it gets its water supply, which is clearly important in a town which deals in health as its chief commodity. He told, as a horrid warning, the story of how thirty-five years ago Worthing was devastated by typhoid—whole streets being closed, people dying on every hand—and all because its water supply had been infected by a shepherd a score of miles away.

THE PIONEER OF THE FLAT.

But there is, of course, more than one Brighton: there is Brighton the health resort and the Brighton which is little better than a part of residential London—an annex of Mayfair (or is it Kensington?). Of this part or aspect of Brighton Mr. Preston says that the motor-car and the birth of the new city have between them made for its extension there will be perhaps an outbreak of building—carefully controlled by the authorities—and houses within what is now considered easy reach of the front will be snapped up eagerly.

But on the whole he seems to think that residential Brighton got over its growing pains many years ago. It anticipated the troubles of the metropolis, it began to have a servant problem—which has surely been a stock joke in "Punch" for no more than ten or fifteen years—a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Preston tells how in the early years of his acquaintance with Brighton there was a period of depression. A distressing proportion of the big houses stood empty. "Servants simply wouldn't live in them," he says. It began to be said that Brighton was declining and the London papers sent to ask Mr. Preston why, whereupon he told them that Brighton was not declining at all, but that there was a change coming over the face of the world and we were coming to the era of the flat. And Brighton was a city of flats before the rest of the world had properly grasped the idea.

DR. BRIGHTON.

"Doctor Brighton is something more than a joke," Mr. Preston says. He will go into eloquent rhapsodies about its air, which is a happy medium between the too lively air of Margate and Bournemouth's warm and gentlemanly atmosphere. And when one reminds Mr. Preston that we do not come to Brighton only for Doctor Brighton ("London's London and Brighton's Brighton—you know what I mean!" as Mr. Gerald Gould wrote in "The Observer" the other day), and asks him what is the future of Brighton as a city of gaiety, he still seems to hold it will be more pronouncedly the city of the motor-car. There is talk of a new undercliff drive to Rottingdean, which, when finished, will give the new city a promenade twelve miles long. "Brighton air adds zest to life—as this does," he said, and he held up a glass of champagne. He said that you could go to a different show every night without repeating yourself, so various is the city's gaiety.

At this point Mr. Preston hurried away to assist at a ceremony at the Sussex Hospital. As an example of its usefulness, he pointed to the fact that the hospital has four or five motoring cases every day. There seems to be no doubt that Brighton—and how can a city twenty-five miles in extent be anything else?—is destined to be the capital of motor-dum.

Mr. J. H. Teesdale, formerly the senior partner of Messrs. Teesdale, Newman & McDonald, the well-known firm of legal practitioners in Shanghai, has joined Mr. Wilfrid H. Godfrey in practice in London under the style of Godfrey, Teesdale & Co. Mr. Teesdale and the late Mr. Edward W. Godfrey were formerly in practice in Shanghai under the name of Teesdale & Godfrey. Mr. Wilfrid H. Godfrey is the brother of the late Mr. E. W. Godfrey, and has been practising in London for many years under the firm name of Godfrey & Godfrey.

DOCTOR'S METHODS.

WHEN THE MEDICO HAS TO LIE.

WHAT A LADY HAS TO SAY.

Quite recently I saw it stated that the doctors of to-day are ignorant, foolish, and egotistical.

I can recall about a hundred doctors of whom I have seen a great deal, and probably another hundred I have known casually; and I can say that none of these charges is just, writes Mabel Minshall in the "Daily Mail."

Doctors nowadays do not treat their patients as ignoramuses, as is often alleged. Whenever possible a doctor will tell his patient the complaint, the treatment he will give, and why. But a doctor is more or less a psychologist, and knows that to adopt this method with a certain patient who is unusually nervous it is wiser to bluff or even fib, and if the disease is quite incurable similar tactics must be adopted. How many people would appreciate their nearest and dearest being told that they had cancer, or tuberculosis, or a diseased heart, beyond hope of cure? The patient would probably commit suicide and the doctor would be condemned as tactless and lacking in sympathy.

There are, too, many highly nervous people on the borderline of insanity. By lie after lie they are gradually won back to more normal thinking. Brutal candour would probably make them lunatics. But, remember, a doctor finds it very much pleasanter to have a straight deal than to spend his time bluffing!

When a doctor refuses to discuss treatment with a patient it is generally because the patient thinks he knows so much already and airs his views on matters of which he can know nothing. With such people silence is best. Let them be happy in thinking they know. Often they talk through their hats but would detest contradiction.

I have heard people who have called in a doctor make their own diagnosis and order their own treatment. Why on earth do they call in a doctor when they know what is wrong and what to do?

Some people call in their doctor as they do their plumber. They would get a nasty shock if their doctor took as long to arrive as the plumber does, or if their doctor took as long to answer a call as they do to pay his bill!

And why, if a patient is merely sick, is a doctor called in? Why not a clergyman? I have heard doctors tell neurotic patients they are quite well, but they are disbelievers, accused of ignorance, and abused to sympathetic friends.

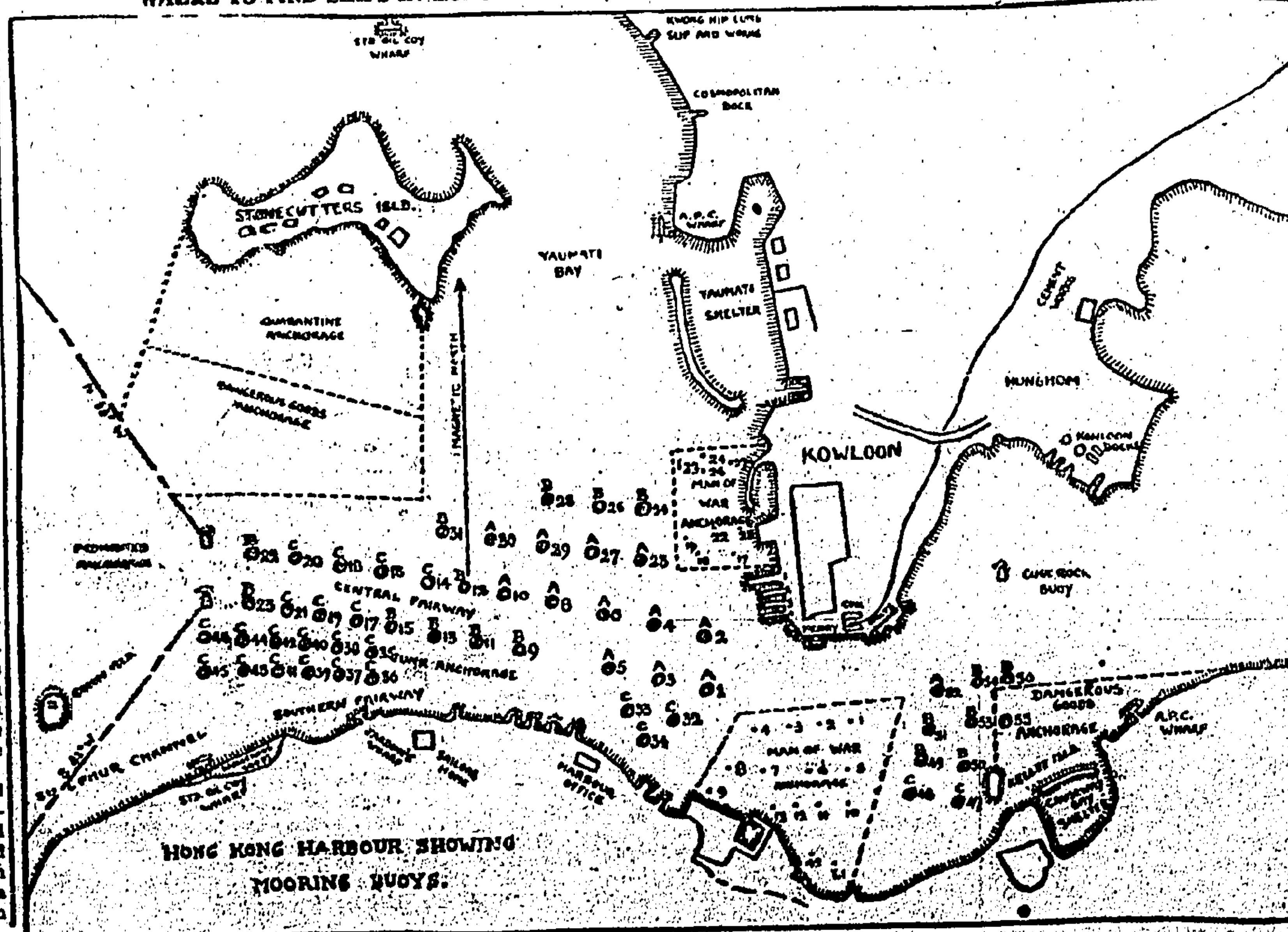
It is said too, that many doctors dislike maternity cases. I admit that there are doctors who hate that particular branch, but there are many who are very interested. Even if they are not, is it a crime? The reason maternity work is unpopular is that it entails such an enormous loss of sleep, which, in the case of a busy doctor, cannot be made up by day. Often a doctor loses his sleep and never gets his fee.

There are many medical men willing to arrange a painless birth, and it is up to the patients to seek these doctors.

The books arriving at Yokohama have reached 2,200,000 a year in an average in the last three years, and of these 746 were banned. In the first six months of the current year, which was eight times bigger than the record of the year before last and five times larger than last year. Films, the import of which was prohibited in the same period, ran up to the high figure of 239 reels, which, compared with those banned in the previous years, indicates that "red" films incentive of Bolshevism are increasing more than those aimed at demoralisation. The greater part of these films were produced in Russia. Alarmed at this tendency, says the "Japan Chronicle," the Yokohama Customs has requested the Department of Finance to open a special office in the Customs premises for the stricter census of these films and the increased inspection of dangerous books. It is hoped that the petition will be shortly granted.

Ja'fon, June 11.—In response to invitations, the public assembled at the Central College ground to meet Mr. L. P. Spencer, Principal of Kilner College, who was awarded the title of Justice of Peace. Mr. Spencer was garlanded. Refreshments were served and a band of musicians enlivened the gathering. The Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy, an old pupil of Mr. Spencer, referred to Mr. Spencer as a man of varied parts. Those who had a training under him could never forget his uniform courtesy, his kindness and tolerance. Teachers had at times to perform duties which were not much liked by the boys, but, however unpleasant the duty, Mr. Spencer performed it with such amiability that the sting was removed from it. That was a quality rare among men of his profession.

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UNEMPLOYED.

10 PER CENT. OF U.S. WORKING POPULATION.

A PROBLEM.

[By Philip Snowden, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Labour Government.]

Though precise figures are not available, it is not denied that widespread and extensive unemployment exists in the United States at the present time. The estimates of the actual number of unemployed vary from two to five millions. The Secretary of State for Labour has given the figure as 1,890,000 at the end of March. The New York Labour Bureau, an economists' organization for research, has made a careful study, and estimates the number at 4,000,000, or 10 per cent. of the working population.

America, unlike Great Britain and some Continental countries, has no unemployment insurance scheme, and no scientific registration of its unemployed. Be the figures what they may, the fact is undeniable that the state of employment in that country is the worst since 1921, the year of the disastrous deflation.

BOOM SUBSIDING.

The figures of production in the basic industries, and the railway traffic returns, confirm the reports that the boom is subsiding.

Stories of the abounding industrial prosperity of the United States during the last few years have created the impression that that country had at last solved the old problem of avoiding trade cycles by the expedient of raising wages to the level of absorbing current production.

But during the boom some of the basic trades have not been particularly prosperous, notably the textiles industries. The widespread system of instalment buying has no doubt helped to keep a rough equilibrium between production and absorption.

The slump in trade, which began to show itself very markedly in May last year, was the culmination of a process which had been going on during all the boom, but which had been somewhat obscured by the general prosperity.

Increased output does not necessarily mean an increase of employment. High labour costs have led to the greatly increased use of machinery and displacement of human labour. Increased output and increased unemployment have marched side by side.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY.
The U.S. Department of Labour has published some remarkable figures which support that conclusion, showing the percentage increase of the productivity of labour over the period 1914 to 1925.

In the year 1925, which was a year of huge production, factory employment was 8 per cent. below the average of 1923, and 15 per cent. below the average of 1919.

In 1919 the factory output was 147 compared with 100 in 1914, and the index of factory employment was 129. As proof that this process of increasing output with less labour has been going on at an accelerated rate, the output figure for 1927 had risen to 170, but employment had dropped to 115.

The displacement of labour has been marked in all productive industries. In the last four years, output on the farm has increased by 10 per cent., while employment has decreased by 5 per cent.

FEWER PERSONS EMPLOYED.

This tendency may be illustrated by taking concrete figures of the actual displacement of labour in some of the principal industries. The Labour Bureau of New York estimates that 2,200,000 fewer persons are employed in the four industries of manufacturing, mining, farming and the railroads than in 1923.

From the Report of the Department of Labour, already mentioned, other striking facts may be quoted. Over 70 per cent. of the American bituminous coal is mined by machinery; the steel companies produce three times the output of pig iron to-day than they did in 1914 with the same number of men; the tobacco companies, in the last four years, have increased output by 53 per cent., and reduced their employment figure by 13 per cent. The railways are handling 30 per cent. more traffic than in 1923, with 1 per cent. less labour.

CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The cause of unemployment in America, therefore, seems to be due not to falling output but to improved methods of production; in other words, that the man is being displaced by the machine.

Optimists point to signs of improving trade in America. The steel output is growing, but increased output, due to the arrival of spring, will not reduce unemployment, and with increased unemployment the internal demand for the output will not keep pace.

It seems, therefore, that America will be bound to look more and more to the foreign market to absorb its surplus production. Her competition in the world markets will become more intense. Her high degree of mechanical efficiency will make her a formidable competitor.

Then there is the counteracting influence of her position as a creditor nation, which necessitates her acceptance of imports in payment of the interest upon her foreign loans. This matter appears to have given concern to the American Federation of Labour, which has just passed a resolution calling upon the Government to put an embargo on further issues of loans to foreign countries.

General prosperity has raised a number of complicated problems for America. Her profits have been so high that they could not be wholly absorbed in expanding home industries. They had to find employment abroad. That led to

an increase of imports. At the same time her tariff policy was aimed at the restriction of imports.

TARIFF MODIFICATION.

Her increasing need for foreign markets will compel her to accept imports to a greater extent as her export trade expands, for Americans are not quite so foolish as some British Protectionists who believe that we can increase exports without increasing imports.

Sooner or later, therefore, America's economic situation is bound to compel a modification of her tariff policy. If that happens it is certain to have a profound influence on international trade. Success in the world market will then be determined mainly by the mechanical and scientific efficiency of production. In that respect America will start with a great advantage.

But if other countries are compelled to follow America in specialisation, and in the displacement of human labour, the problem of unemployment in these countries will assume the feature of the existing unemployment problem in America.

This indeed is the great problem which every industrial nation must face, namely, to avoid the present hardship which mechanical and scientific advance inflicts upon a mass of the wage-earning class. In other words, the problem is to free the human being from slavery to the iron man.

It is a strange reflection on men's lack of intelligent control of their affairs that more and better industrial organisation, and greater powers of wealth production, cause unemployment and an increase of human misery.

But it really does seem that America has passed into a new phase of industrial conditions, and one which other countries will experience, namely, the standardisation and mechanisation of men. But that cannot be a final stage, for men were never made for machines, but machines for men—"Evening Standard."

Bumps have replaced trenches in the Legation Quarter of Peking, says the "North China Standard," and there is wrath among the motorists and joy in the camp of the anti-speeders. At four points in Legation Street the commission which administers the law of the Quarter has constructed low barriers of macadam at right angles across the road. One is abreast of the Netherlands Legation, one immediately west of Marco Polo Street and the remaining two at the intersection of the broad avenue sometimes called Wagons Lits Street. The appearance of these hurdles marks another step in the so far futile attempt to prevent speeding in the Legation Quarter. They replace the shallow trenches which did futile duty for several months, for it was found by motorists that that trenches could best be passed by putting on a burst of speed.

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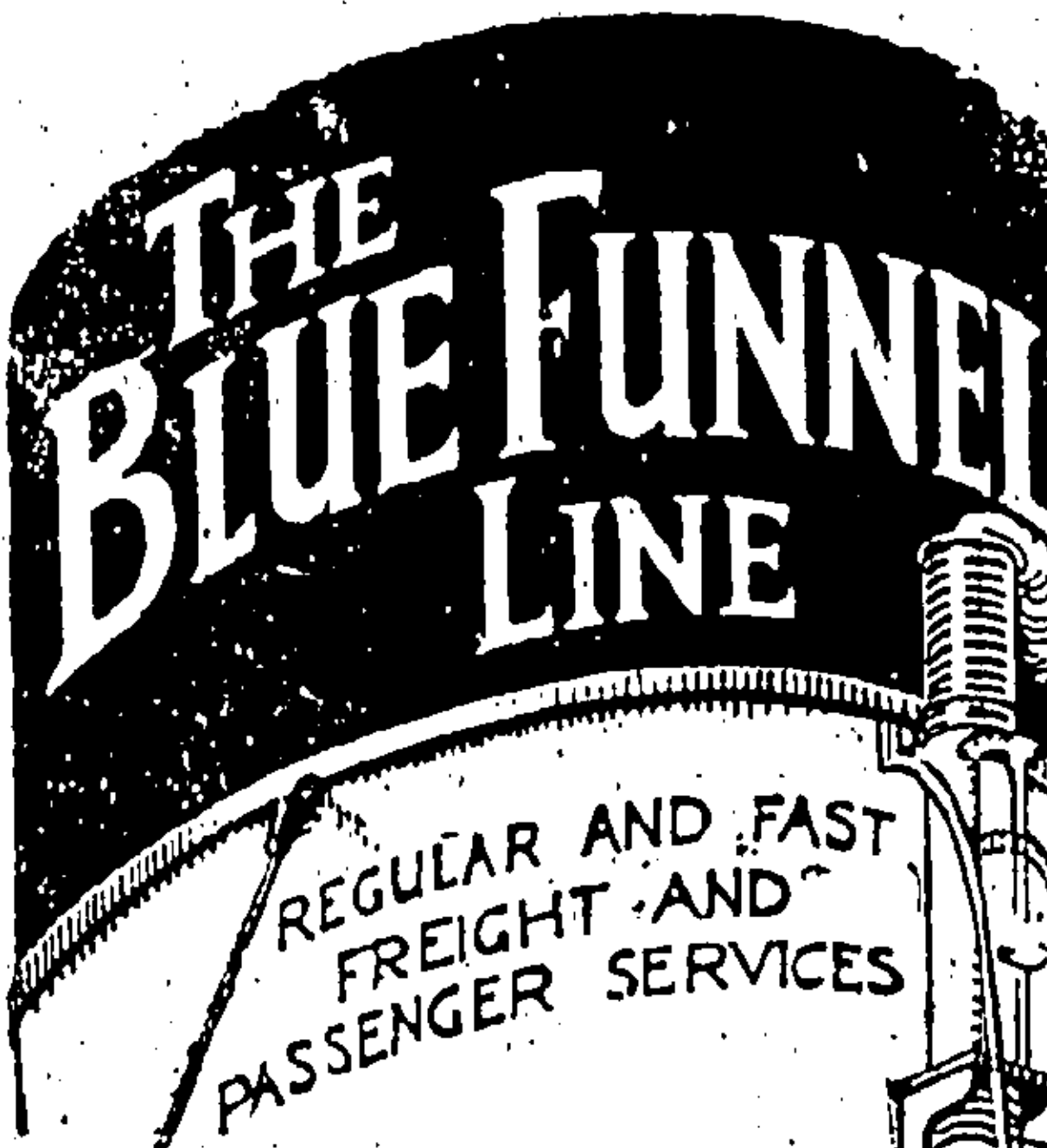
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1928 Issue

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INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
Shanghai and Amoy	MONDAY, JULY 9.
Straits	WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.
Europe via Negapatam (Letters only, London 14th June)	FRIDAY, JULY 13.
Manila	SUNDAY, JULY 15.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	MONDAY, JULY 16.
Australia and Manila	THURSDAY, JULY 19.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 6 p.m.	MONDAY, JULY 9.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and *Europe via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 30th July. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.	TUESDAY, JULY 10.
Amoy	3.15 p.m.
Macao	3.30 p.m.
Saigon	4.30 p.m.
Sam Shui and Wuchow	5 p.m.
Japan via Moji	JULY 10.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., C. & S. America and *Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 3rd Aug. K.P.O. Registration 9 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. G.P.O. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	ARAFURA
Fort Bayard	Shinyo Maru 1.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tai Pao Sek 2 p.m.
Macao	Hai Hong 2.15 p.m.
Manila	Chuen Chow 3.15 p.m.
Saigon	Empress of Asia 3.30 p.m.
Amoy	Clara Jensen 4.30 p.m.
	Talma 5 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 8th Aug. K.P.O. Registration 9 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. G.P.O. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.
Swatow and Amoy	Hector 12.30 p.m.
Java via Batavia	Cramer 2.30 p.m.
	Tilgerson 2.30 p.m.
Japan	Ghnyo Maru 10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Deli Maru 10.30 a.m.
Tourane	Chung Kong 8.30 p.m.
Amoy	Ho Sang 6 p.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessels' names only.

BRITAIN'S SYSTEM OF RATING.

WHAT IS CLAIMED.

SPEECH BY CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER.

HOPEFUL VIEWS.

London, Yesterday.
Speaking yesterday at Dudley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, claimed that eventually and over a period of time the new system of rating now under consideration by Parliament will bring about complete harmony between the needs and resources of each district and instead of some districts being unable to provide for the necessary services to maintain their population in health and education, and having to throw themselves upon those who happen to be their neighbours, there will be an even distribution of burdens and resources.

Referring to the way in which he had found money for the rating scheme and in particular to the petrol tax, which has been increased by fourpence per gallon, Mr. Churchill said he believed the tax would stimulate scientific development of British coal in the direction of pulverisation, which would enormously strengthen Britain's commercial and industrial position.—British Wireless Service.

TRAIN OUTRAGE.

RUSSIANS, CHINESE KILLED NEAR HARBIN.

ABOUT 80 TAKEN FOR RANSOM.

Harbin, Saturday.
Bandits (presumably Chinese or Manchurian) attacked a passenger train 160 kilometres east of Harbin on July 5.

Casualties among the unfortunate passengers were as follows:—

Killed: 4 Chinese, 2 Russians.
Wounded: 2 Chinese, 5 Russians.

About thirty others, mostly Chinese, were carried off captive, ostensibly for ransom.—Reuter.
Harbin is in the north of Manchuria, a town of importance which has been "Russified" to some extent. Many Russian refugees live there. Prior to its development as a railway centre, a Chinese distillery was the only business of note. A Russian line runs eastward to Vladivostok on the coast and, westward, to Siberia and Europe popularly known as the "via Siberia" route.

Presumably, the attack took place on the Russian railway between Harbin and Vladivostok.

IMITATION TEA.

GOVERNMENT ACTION URGED IN INDIA.

GRAVE PROBLEM.

Calcutta, July 8.
According to Mr. J. Harpur, Commissioner in India of the Indian Tea Cess Committee, the continued increase in the sale of imitation tea in India is viewed with alarm by the tea trade and public health authorities.
Dealers on the south-west coast of India and the Punjab have exploited a common weed, which, by special treatment, is given the appearance of genuine tea, and which can be so skilfully blended as to deceive the average consumer.

This product is sold almost exclusively to the illiterate classes, at a low price.

It is estimated that at least 10,000,000 lbs. are disposed of annually.

Government action is urged to cope with this growing evil.

The importation of inferior quality teas from Java and China is another serious problem which Government will be called upon to tackle.

How boring, after all these centuries, is the conversation of the parrot—how vacuous the laugh of the hyena!—Father Ronald Knox.

The end of the world is a thing I have always disliked since I first heard of it.—Mr. Robert Lynd.

ANOTHER BALKAN'S TRAGEDY.

TWO SHOT DEAD.

LEADER AND FRIEND ASSASSINATED.

MURDERERS ESCAPE.

Sofia, Yesterday.
General Protogeroff, head of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee and a friend have been shot dead by three unknown persons, who escaped.—Reuter.

The Dead General.
Sofia, Yesterday.
Protogeteroff was 75 years old, and was a Bulgarian general who, by leading the loyal troops after the war, dispersed the mutinous section of the army marching on the capital with the intention of pillaging.

The Yugo-Slavs claimed him for trial after the war, but he disappeared and a large sum remained placed upon his head.

Macedonian leaders say that recently he relinquished the leadership.—Reuter.

DONETZ TRIAL.

INFLUENTIAL PROTEST FROM GERMANY.

THE SENTENCES.

Berlin, Saturday.
A number of the leading members of the Reichstag including Herr Loebe, President, Doctor Wirth, ex-Chancellor Paul Levi, and an ex-Communist member, have signed a protest to the Soviet against the sentences of the Donetz trial.

They declare that the execution of the death sentences will be contrary to humanity and that from the evidence submitted it is no wise clear that the men are guilty. On the contrary some of them had an international reputation such as precluded the possibility of guilt.

The protest particularly refers to the case of the Sexagenarian Rabinovic, who, it is asserted, is known throughout the world as a Labourite and for whom six years' imprisonment will mean certain death.—Reuter.

JOB FOR BORAH.

MAY BE SECRETARY OF STATE.

IF HOOVER WINS.

New York, Saturday.
The "Sun" learns from Washington that Senator Borah will be appointed Secretary of State in the event of Mr. Hoover securing the presidency.—Reuter's American Service.

METRIC SYSTEM.

TO BE THE STANDARD IN CHINA.

Shanghai, Saturday.
The Kuo Min news agency (a Nationalist institution) states that the Nationalist Government has decided to adopt the metric system (the international standard of measurement) as the standard throughout China.—Reuter.

WHEAT FOR RUSSIA.

TEN DUTCH VESSELS CHARTERED.

50,000 TONS.

Rotterdam, Saturday.
Ten vessels have now been chartered for the transport of 50,000 tons of wheat to Russia through Leningrad and Black Sea ports.—Reuter.

GREEK STRIKES.

ALL CALLED OFF.

Athens, Saturday.
The Labour Confederation is calling off the tobacco workers' strike and the other strikes today.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The clearing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2/0 9/16.

FREEDOM OF THE PHILIPPINES.

NOT YET.

ADMIRAL KITTELLE GIVES HIS VIEWS.

U.S.A. INTEREST.

Shanghai, Yesterday.
Admiral Kittelle, en route from Manila to his new post at San Diego, was quoted in the "Evening News" to-day as saying that "not within the life time of anyone living can Philippine independence become a reality."

"Aside from the fact of unreadiness, which was clearly but kindly put by President Coolidge, there is the greater question bearing upon the world's peace," the admiral continued.

"For the balance of the century, and probably longer, the Pacific basin will be the scene of great human activity and development. The United States is one of the greatest nations bordering the Pacific. Her interests thereon are equal to those of any other nation."

"By ownership of the Philippines the United States becomes also an insular power with a western frontier close to the Asiatic mainland."

"One does not have to be a deep student of history to deduce the fact that from this Asiatic frontier the great world interest of the United States cannot and will not permit her to retreat."

Admiral Kittelle lauded the Filipinos and said that he was interested in their problems.

He said that he would like to spend the remainder of his service with the navy in the islands.—A.P.

CAPT. LOEWENSTEIN.

DOUBT ENTERTAINED AS TO HIS DEATH.

"NOT DEFINITE."

Brussels, July 7.
The memorial service, which had been arranged for Capt. Loewenstein, has been postponed as "his death has not been definitely established."

There are many rumours afloat that Capt. Loewenstein is alive. It is suggested that he never left Croydon, or that he disappeared in a motor-car when the plane landed at Dunkirk.

However, Capt. Loewenstein's companions in the plane and the pilot say they are prepared to swear he was aboard, while French Customs officers were on the spot immediately the plane landed at Dunkirk.—Reuter.

Expert Examination.

The British Wireless report says that at the direction of the Air Ministry, the aeroplane from which Captain Loewenstein, the Belgian millionaire disappeared while flying from Croydon to Brussels, has been detained at Croydon and was, last night, locked in the hangar pending expert examination of the door of the machine to test the theories advanced to account for his fall.

Captain Drew, pilot of the aeroplane, characterised as ridiculous the rumours that Loewenstein either did not enter the aeroplane or left it secretly on reaching the French coast.

An official at Croydon also declared last night that such reports were fantastic. Loewenstein was seen to leave in the machine by Air Ministry officials.

Later.

The memorial service has been arranged for the 11th inst.—Reuter.

WAFF OPPOSITION.

AGAINST NEW EGYPTIAN CABINET.

London, Saturday.
At a tea party of Wafd headquarters the ex-premier, Nahas Pasha declared that the Wafd must do everything to oppose the new cabinet.

Wissa Bey Wasu, the President of the Chamber, endorsed this sentiment.—Reuter.

BETTY BRONSON - RICARDO CORTEZ



A Sparkling, comedy romance of New York theatrical life, with the Star of "PETER PAN" in another delightful role!

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At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

LOVE is NOT always blind!—Patsy Ruth Miller will tell you just why in—



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THE popular new Western hero in another thrilling picture of early pioneering days!

PETER B. KYNE'S

California

With

TIM MCCOY

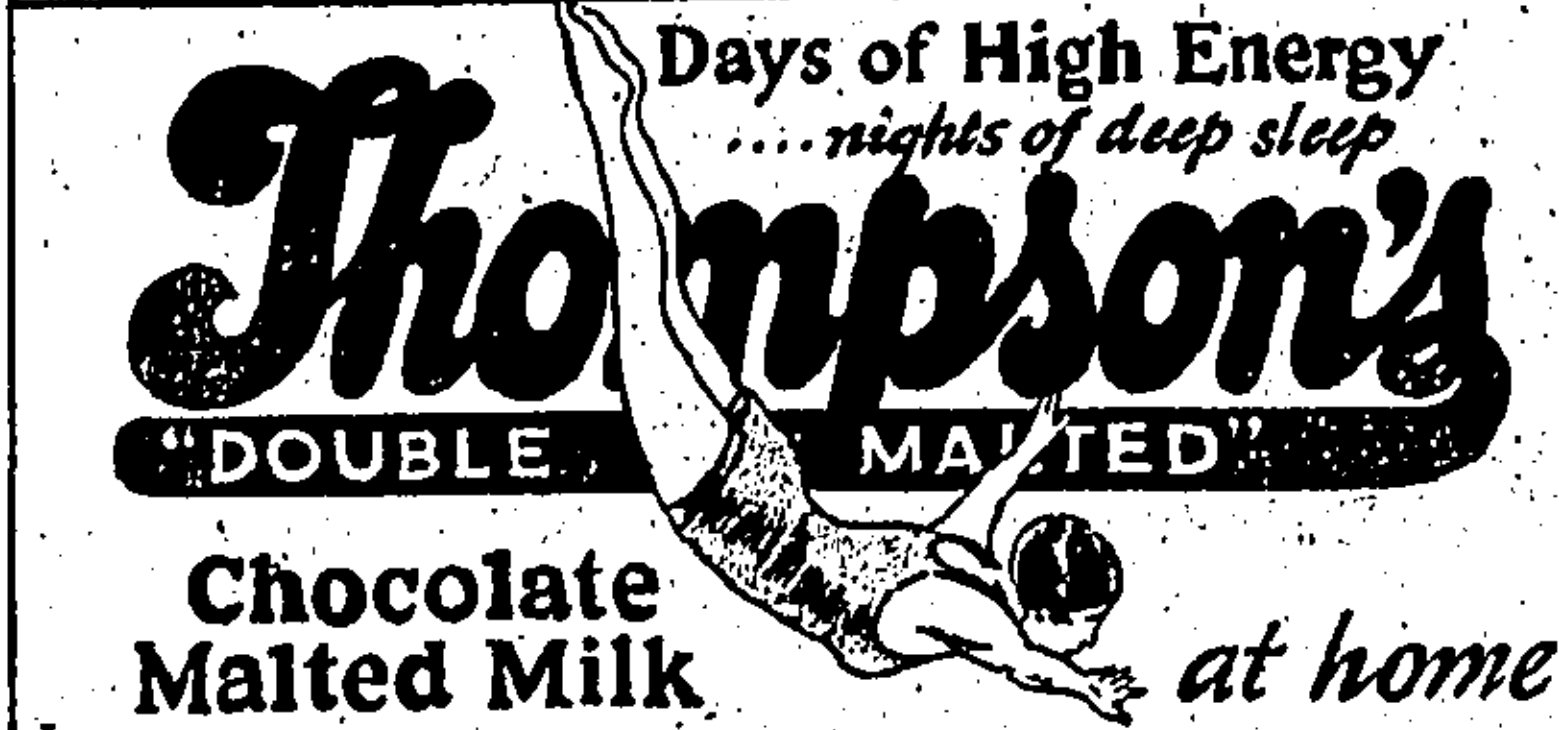
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DOROTHY SEBASTIAN.

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AN ALUMINIUM SHAKER GIVEN FREE WITH EVERY TIN.



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